The Bombay Gazette.

No 9,655—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

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Ten Lines and under—

First Insertion	Rs. 5 0
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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	2 As. per Line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged or at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free to India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

* Price per Copy ... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATIONS COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. ELLORA, 2,000 Tons, on SATURDAY, 1st Nov., 1879, at 3 P. M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

* Conveyance to the Nilgiri Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, on THURSDAY, 30th October, 1879, at 4 p. m., calling at KURRACHEE, JASK, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGAH, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on MONDAY, 3rd Nov., 1879, at 10 a.m.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,272 Tons, on MONDAY, 17th November, 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. GOA, 1,906 Tons.

Saloon passage	Rs. 500
Second Class passage	„ 335

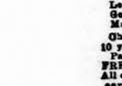
The GOA is due in London about 25th December. Transfer at Aden made by Company. The Goa carries a Surgeon.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,272 Tons, on MONDAY, 17th November, 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered, as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Burmah's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 20th October 1879. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each Month*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 180	Rs. 40	Including Wine
Suez	„ 250	„ 230	„ 80	
Port Said	„ 280	„ 240	„ 90	
Messina	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140	
Naples	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140	
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140	
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140	
Marseilles	„ 550	„ 340	„ 145	Without food.

Children under 7 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st November, 1879.
ARABIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st December, 1879.
GAPORE, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 24th December, 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a.m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa, can now be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, September, 1879.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO GENOA AND LIVERPOOL.

THE new Steamer BRITANNIA, 3,000 Tons, Captain ROBERT HUTCHISON, will sail from BOMBAY for GENOA and LIVERPOOL, on SATURDAY, the 22nd November.

Her steamer has been specially built for the Indian trade, and her Saloon and Cabins are all on Deck.

Passage Money to Genoa	Rs. 400
Do. Liverpool	„ 500

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th October 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
2,100 Tons, 300 H.P.,
CAPTAIN R. COLLIN.

THIS STEAMER will be despatched on or about the 10th November.

For Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

12th October, 1879.

N.B.—To be followed by the CITY OF BALTIMORE (S.S.) about the 30th November.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established 1834.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000.

LOCAL BOARD.

W. S. D. Blackhall, Esq., Manager Agra Bank.
Andrew Hay, Esq.
E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.
John Gordon, Esq., Secy., Chamber of Commerce.

ANNUAL distribution of profits to participating Policy-holders (six years in force) applied either to a reduction of premium, or as an addition to the amount assured.

Average reduction per annum on original premium for the last 16 years, 50 PER CENT. OR TEN SHILLINGS IN THE POUND.

Claims upon Indian Policies paid without reference to the Home Board upon production of satisfactory proof of death.

REDUCED SCALE OF RATES FOR INDIA.

Prospectuses on application.

KING, KING & Co.,
Bombay Branch. Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
(s) KHIVA	2809	450	G. Lee	3rd Nov.
— SURAT	3141	330	W. E. Brooke	10th do.
(s) ANCONA	3081	600	E. G. Stead	17th do.
— BANGALORE	2342	450	C. Fraser	24th do.
(s) GWALIOR	2732	450	J. C. Habot	1st Dec.
— VENETIA	2766	450	J. Ozman	8th do.
(s) KASHGAR	2621	450	E J. Baker	15th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 25th October 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
PESHAWUR	3781	600	C. A. White	11th Nov.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4073	700	R. Methven	25th do.
BOKHARA	2932	450	W. D. Anderson	9th Dec.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 25th October 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched or the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE	2281	450	W. W. Fentiman	7th Nov.
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	5th Dec.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	2nd Jan. 1880

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 25th October 1879. Acting Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE AND SURPLUS STORES AT THE GUN CARRIAGE FACTORY, COLABA.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 30th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Gun Carriage Factory, by order of the Superintendent, a quant ty of unserviceable and surplus stores, comprising tools, tin blocks, brass fittings, scrap iron, packing cases, empty casks, old iron, &c.

SALE OF MILL WHITE BROKEN RICE.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, by order of Meers. mull Shewbux, Esq., and on account and at the risk of Heerchund Dawjee.

2,129 Bags mill white broken rice.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF WHITEWOOD FLOORING BOARDS.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, ex ship Greenock.

On account and at the risk of Abba Habib.

About 600 Boards measuring about 10,880 running feet whitewood flooring board tongued and grooved 4 by 6.

On account and at the risk of Noor Mahomed Abdool Rhaman.

About 400 Boards measuring about 17,716 running feet whitewood flooring boards tongued and grooved 4 by 6.

1,500 Boards measuring about 026, 72 running feet whitewood flooring boards tongued and grooved ¼ by 6.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

ON MONDAY, next, the 3rd November, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 bales grey dhoties.
2 cases white dhoties.

A consignment of fresh provisions from John Moir & Sons comprising 1 lb. tins, hotch potch, oxtail, mock turtle, oxcheek, hare, chicken, mulligatawney, giblet, and julian soups and orange marmalade.

On account and at the risk of Cadurbhoy Momunjee.

2 cases wire gauge, ex s.s. "Mozaffer."

On SATURDAY, the 1st November, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Tudor Company's Ice House, Apollo Street, Fort, the valuable and handsome household furniture, best plated glass and porcelainwares a sweet-toned semi-grand piano forte, by John Broadwood and Sons, a first-class slate billiard table, with balls, cues, &c., complete, a handsome English-built light open carriage, &c., the property of F. L. Maguire, Esq., the same comprises rich star cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated vegetable dishes, cruet, pickle, liquor, and egg frames, table spoons and forks, ice pitcher, caret jug, wait rs, table chamber and piano candlesticks, table cutlery and handsomely carved and French polished furniture, comprising drawing-room dining, per, writing, card, dressing and washhand tables, conversation and reclining couches, ottoman drawing-room, easy, low arm and without arm chairs, sideboard teapoys, green painted iron bedstead, clothes presses, chest of drawers, a sweet-toned mahogany, semi-grand pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, a mahogany full size slate billiard table with 24 balls, 12 cues, 2 rests, 1 cue stand 1 marking board and 1 brush, pictures, table ornaments, flower vases, bath and cook-room furniture and utensils, &c.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

The carriage will be sold at 2 p.m.

SALE OF PRATT'S KEROSINE OIL.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms by order of Joseph Soares, Esq., ex "James G. Pendleton."

On account and at the risk of Abdool R. Ooshanee:—

500 cases Pratt's kerosine oil.

On account and at the risk of Haga Mahomed, Handee Kuzmanee.

225 cases Pratt's kerosine oil.

On account and at the risk of Haga Mahomedally Kusmanee

50 cases Pratt's Kerosine oil.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 8th November, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Marine Street, Fort, near their auction rooms, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain ware, handsome cheval mahogany wardrobe by Schroder, sewing machine, &c, the property of F. D. Stranack, Esq., and another gentleman.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE OF LAND AND CHAWL AT PAREL LL CLOSE TO THE LALL BAUG.

ON SATURDAY, the 22nd day of November 1879, at 4 o'clock p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned Inam Land and Chawl erected thereon, viz:—

All that piece of Inam Land or ground containing 1,732 square yards or thereabouts, situate at Parell, with the messuages or tenements and buildings containing 16 compartments thereon erected, assessed under No. 31 in the Books of the Municipality, fronting the Parell Road, leading to Parell Government House, and bounded on the north by Lowjee Wadia's Dispensary, on the east by the property of Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit (known as Lall Baug), on the south by the property of Mr. Nowrojee Manockjee Petit, and on the west by the Parell Road leading to Parell Government House, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of numerous persons as tenants, and are now occupied by Mherwanjee Manockjee Coachman and several others as tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 30th October 1879.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE AND COMPANY.

SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOW, CHAWLS IN CART AT CHOWPATTY, NEAR POLICE STATION.

Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 22nd November, at 4 p.m., by order of mortgagee, Heeroobai, widow of Arjoonjee Mahadowjee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Nemchund Khimjee and Somjeechund Khimjee.

All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground together with the cart, bungalow, chawls, situate at Chowpatty road, near Police Station, in the sub-district of Shree Bhooleshwar, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 17, 31, and 32, and Land Revenue No. 348, containing by admeasurement 869 5-9 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded on the east by the property of Mr. Heerjee Nowrojee, on the west by the property of Mr. Kesowjee Naik, and on the north by the property of Cassinath Jeejee, and property of Mohomed Rowjee, and on the south by the said Chowpatty Road, and is now in the occupation of the said mortgagors and tenants.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

ADVERTISERS would GREATLY OBLIGE us by causing their ADVERTISEMENTS to be DELIVERED at the Office as EARLY in the AFTERNOON as POSSIBLE.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1825.

THE COMPANY'S BOOKS CLOSE for the year on 15th November first, and all Policies effected on the Participating Scheme before that date will rank for TWO YEARS' BONUS at the DIVISION OF PROFITS to be made in 1880.

GEO. OLIVER,
12, Rampart Row, Bombay. Acting Secretary.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY OF NORWICH AND LONDON.

Established 1797. Capital, £1,100,000.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS to the above Society, and are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE on Mills, Warehouses, Shops, Cotton Presses, Godowns on the Bunders, Ships in Harbour, &c., &c., at favourable rates.

Losses settled promptly and with liberality without reference to Head Office.

For particulars apply at our Office.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

*** A return of 15 per cent. is allowed on all Policies.

SCOTTISH COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1865. Capital, £2,000,000.

WE are also AGENTS to this Company and are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS as above.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

*** A return of 15 per cent, is now allowed on all Fire Policies.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED for Stores Department, HOLKAR and SINDIA NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS, TWO SUB-STOREKEEPERS, 2nd Grade, on Rs. 80, rising by annual increments to Rs. 120 per mensem. None need apply who have not had previous experience. Copies of certificates necessarily including that of last employer, to be sent to Storekeeper of abovementioned Railways at Khandwa, who will only communicate with accepted candidates.

ED. HOMAN,
Storekeeper H. and S. Neemuch State Railway.
Khandwa, 27th October 1879.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

MESSRS. I. M. and V. S. DESOUZA beg to inform the Public that they have taken Mr. I. B. Forster (being the only practical Baker in Bombay) into partnership with them in their Bakery business, and can therefore supply better Bread, Pastry, Cakes, &c., than can be obtained elsewhere.

All orders will be promptly attended to, having branches at the Crawford Market and Bazaar Gate Street, Fort.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AT a QUARTERLY MEETING of the CORPORATION, to be held on the 31st instant, Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayen Mandlik, C. S. I., will propose that, as recommended by the Town Council, sanction be given to the expenditure of Rs. 1,000 from surplus Cash Balance, for additional charges on account of Special Vaccination arrangements in Bombay.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 29th October 1879.

FOR SALE.

A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH DOG-CART by Bennett of Ipswich, with Brinsmead patent, in capital order, price Rs. 500.

Just landed ex S. S. "Nepaul," a Sociable Barouche, built by Lewis Fuller of Salisbury, price Rs. 2,000.

Information regarding the sale or purchase of Carriages and Horses, &c., &c., can be obtained on applying to the undersigned at their establishment in Girgaum.

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

TO BE LET, "DERWENT HOUSE," from 15th December; a comfortable house adjoining the Victoria Gardens. For rent and other particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, TWO cool RESIDENCES in Hornby Row. Rent Rs. 75 each. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, "ARNOULD LODGE" and "THE DELL," at MATHERAN, very cheap. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given, that RAMRAO BHUGWANTRAO, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, has contracted to sell all that piece or parcel of Land, situate, lying and being on the north side of the Sewri Road, in the sub-district of Mandvee, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurements 17,775 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east partly by the garden belonging to Jamnadas Shevaklal, partly by land belonging to Hajee alias Ahmed, partly by land belonging to Khavoo Patel, and partly by land belonging to Aaroo Patel; on the west partly by land belonging to Jamnadas Shevaklal, partly by land belonging to Hajee Aboo Bukhar, and partly by land belonging to Jamnadas Matra; on the south by the said public road called Sewri Road; and on the north partly by land belonging to the said Dimajee Pandoo Matra, and partly by land belonging to the said Hajee all s Ahmed; and which said land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No 219, and under new survey No. 1-3387, and was formerly and is now in the occupation of the said Ramrao Bhugwantrao. All persons having claims against the said land by way of mortgage inheritance or otherwise, are to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, at their Office in Apollo Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof; after which time the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims (if any) which from hence be], of which notice shall not have been given as aforesaid, and such claims will be treated as null and void.—Dated this 29th day of October 1879.

REMINGTON, HORE, & CONROY,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, (single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.) The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A very handsome powerful Grey Arab, 5 years old, 14-2½ high; has been through a Cavalry riding school and is good in all his paces, Rs. 1,000.

A handsome black Waler Gelding, 7 years, 16 hands, up to great weight, regularly ridden, first charger R. H. A. Price Rs. 1,000.

A white Waler Gelding, 7 years, 15-2 high, a perfectly broken charger; is very good-looking, and carries himself grandly in saddle; is also broken to harness. Price Rs. 700.

A grey Arab, 8 years old, 14-2 high, a well-broken Cavalry and Horse Artillery charger. Rs. 600.

A handsome Chesnut well-bred Waler Mare, 5 years, 15 hds. high, a splendid hack and thoroughly good in all her paces. Rs. 700.

A Grey Arab, 9 years old, 14-1½ high, very clever hack and hunter; has also been ridden on parade, goes in harness. Rs. 300.

A Grey Arab Galloway, 5 years, 13-3½ high, very easter, carries 13 stone well, is a splendid trotter, and gallops well. Rs. 450.

A handsome and high-caste Bay Arab, 6 years, 14-3 high, a free mover with pleasant paces; has been regularly ridden by a lady. Rs. 800.

A Chesnut Arab, 4 years, 14-2 high, would make a pleasant lady's hack. Rs. 600.

An English Miniature Brougham in good order, Rs. 650.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, October 30th, 1879.

VAN HOUTEN'S PURE SOLUBLE COCOA.

½ lb Canister, Rs. 1-8 Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS & PERIODICALS FOR 1880.

MESSRS. COOPER and Co. beg to remind their Subscribers that SUBSCRIPTIONS for the ensuing year should be RENEWED before the 25th November, 1879, so that the Renewal Order may reach England in time to prevent any break in the Supplies.

COOPER & Co. take this opportunity to thank their numerous Subscribers for the kind support they have hitherto accorded them; and they also invite new Subscriptions.

COOPER & Co. will be happy to forward on application their LIST of NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS, giving DISTINCTIVE FEATURES of each PAPER. They hope the rates given therein will compare favourably with those of other HOUSES in BOMBAY. Great attention is paid to the regular and punctual despatch of all Newspapers and Periodicals supplied by them.

COOPER & COMPANY,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SOCIAL MEETING and CONCERT at the Town Hall on FRIDAY, 7th November, for building a Hall and Coffee Room in connection with the Y. M. Christian Association, on a site granted by Government, near the Apollo Bunder. To commence at 7-30. *MUSIC AND SPEECHES* at 8-30. Programme next week. Tickets, price Re. 1, to be obtained from Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co. or Messrs. Thacker & Co.

REWARD Rs. 2.—LOST a BUNCH of KEYS with name and London address attached, between Fort and Colaba. Apply Messrs. WATSON & Co., Rampart Row.

WANTED, by a young man, a SITUATION as Gentleman's Servant, no objection to go to England or Italy. Apply to "P. A.," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICE.—We have REMOVED our Office to 29, APOLLO STREET.
28th October 1879. C. MACDONALD & Co.

ELEPHANTA CAVES.—Special Excursion on SATURDAY, Rs. 5, including Luncheon. See Bills. GREEN and JARVIS, Apollo Bunder.

CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, IS NOW OPENED.

AUSTRALIAN BUTTER FOR SALE, in about 2 lb. tins, price moderate. Apply to FRAMJEE NOWROJEE, No. 9, Forbes Street.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS. Comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passage Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, Interleaved Rs. 6-8. Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ON COMMISSION SALE.—AMERICAN ORGAN, by CHAPPELL & Co., Solid Canadian Walnut wood resonant case, Sextup Act, The Indian Act, The Indian climate, with sliding lid. Compass 5 Octaves F. to F., 12 stops Diapason. Corangiais Viola Dolce, Viola, Octave Couplers, Sub-Bass, Gamba, Hautboy Forte, Celeste, Vox Angelos, Melodia, Forte. Full organ stop and knee-swell and pedal protector. Net Cash Rs. 750. The above instrument can be seen and tried on the premises of S. ROSE & Co.

PEARSE'S SUPERFINE BREAD (Machine-made), Price 2 Annas the loaf, delivered by Cart throughout the Island.

BRANDIES.

	Cash. Rs. a.
FINE OLD PALE COGNAC (Treacher's celebrated Heart Labelled), pure, soft, and delicate, per dozen	30 0
OLD PALE BRANDY, a Choice Matured Spirit	27 0
OLD BRANDY: a sound wholesome spirit	23 0

These well-known Spirits, unequalled for purity and softness, find an increasing sale throughout India.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUPERIOR IRISH TABLE LINEN.

DISCOUNT.—Two Annas in the Rupee for Ready Money.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Best Double Damask, cut by the yard to suit any size table, most useful for Messes, &c., neat centres with handsome borders, per yard	7 0	Table Napkins to match cloths, in several qualities— 23 by 23, per doz. at Rs. 9 0 and 12 0 26 by 26, do. at Rs. 13 0, 16 0 and 18 0 D'Oyley's Fringed	9 0

TOWELS FOR BATH AND GENERAL USE.

	Doz.		Doz.
Fine White Honeycomb Strong and Durable	10 0	White Cotton Turkish Bath Towels	20 0
Extra Large	15 0	Extra Large	30 0
White Linen Damask	16 0	White Cotton Turkish Bath Blankets, each	6 0
White Huckaback, fine, Thin and very Soft	18 0	Brown Linen Turkish Bath Towels	20 0
		Extra Large	30 0

3, Rampart Row. } HOAR & CO., BOMBAY. { The Travellers' Kit House.

BRACES, BELTS, GLOVES,

FANCY JEWELLERY, &c.

Discount—Two Annas in the Rupee for Ready Money.

LUND'S PATENT JEWELLERY.
Gold or Ivory.
Equal in appearance to Solid Gold.

	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
Front Studs	3	0	8	8
Collar do.	1	4	1	8
Solitaires	4	0	5	0
Links	9	0	10	0

JET JEWELLERY.
Real Whitby.

Front Studs	1	8
Collar	1	0
Solitaires	2	0
Links	2	0
Front Studs Securely set in Electro Silver.	1	12
Collar do. Links	1	8
	3	0

SCARF PINS.

Silver Horse Shoe	2	0
„ Crosses	3	0
„ Quoits	3	0
The latest Novelty Fly	3	0

BRACES.

	Rs.	a.
Light French Web	1	4
Guyot's celebrated	1	12
„ Silk	2	12
Stirped Silk Leather Ends	3	0
Scarlet, White and Drab Berlin	3	0
The United Service Calf Leather	3	0
The Cavieh, best India-rubber	2	4

BELTS.

Best India-rubber	2	8
Drab, Red and Blue		
Thin Bridle Leather	2	0

UMBRELLAS.

Best Italian Silk	11	8
For Paragon Frames	14	0
Solid Sticks, Natural Handles	16	8
Ladies Rs. 9-8, 10-8, and	13	8
Sun Umbrellas for Ladies and Children	7	0
	8	0

WALKING STICKS.
A splendid Assortment.

Ground Ash, Thin Rattans	1	0
Olive, Orange	2	0 to 2 8
Monster Rattans	2	4
Silver Mounted Sticks	4	8

GLOVES.

	Rs.	a.
Gents' White Kid	3	0
Gents' Driving Tan Cheverette	4	0
Military Doe	5	6
Military Buck	6	0
Berlin Wool Gloves	2	0
„ Mitts	1	12

POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS.

	Rs.	Per Doz.
Fine Scotch Lawn	Rs. 5	Per Doz.
Best Irish Cambric with Tape or Cord Border	10	8
	13	0
Extra Super ditto very fine and thin	15	0
Superfine Hemstitch	18	0
Fine Cambric with colored Borders French Printed	16	0
Plain French Cambric, beautifully Soft and Thin	16	0
Hemstitch ditto, with colored Border	26	0

Ladies in the above qualities smaller size.

3, Rampart Row. } HOAR AND CO., BOMBAY. { The Travellers' Kit House.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

SOUNDY & CO., RAMPART ROW & MEADOW STREET,
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF
PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, AMERICAN ORGANS,
IRON FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA,
Sole Agents and Importers of the
SMITH COMPANY'S AMERICAN ORGANS,
AND THE "HARMONICHORD" IRON FRAMED PIANOS,

Violins, Guitars, Basses, Violincellos, Banjos, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, Oboes, Saxophones, Cornets, Sax Horns, Euphoniums, Helicons, Bombardons, Drums, Tympani, Cymbals, Triangles, French Horns, Bassoons, and every kind of Musical Instrument and Appurtenance.

Illustrated Price List free on application.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY.

C. MARCKS & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS,

BOMBAY: 4, Hummum Street, (ENGRAVERS.) POONA: East Street.

BEG to offer their best thanks to their Bombay and Mofussil Constituents for their kind patronage during the past year, and having now considerably added to their stock and made careful arrangements for the efficient and speedy execution of all work in their Repairing Branch, venture to hope for a continuance of their liberal support.

Messrs. C. MARCKS & Co. beg to call attention to

AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF

Silver Hunting, Semi-Hunting, and Crystal-face Lever and Keyless Lever WATCHES, at Rs. 20, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 60, 65, 75, 80, and 100 to Rs. 250.

A splendid Assortment of highly finished Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold Keyless Lever Watches, with compensated balance wheel, expressly manufactured for India.

Gold and Silver Chronometers, Quarter and Minute Repeaters, Chronographs, Perpetual Calendar Clock, Racing and Double Time Watches, &c., always in Stock.

Cheap Aluminium plated and German Silver Watches, from Rs. 20.

German Silver Keyless Lever Watches, just introduced strong, serviceable and guaranteed to keep good time from Rs. 30 to Rs. 35.

JEWELLERY.

LADIES'		GENTLEMEN'S	
GOLD VICTORIA CHAINS.	EAR DROPS.	GOLD ALBERTS.	LOCKETS.
ALBERTS.	WEDDING RINGS.	STUDS.	CHARMS & SEALS.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 29, 1879.

CONSOLS in London remain at 97¼, but French Rentes are ⅛ lower at 116⅜. Enfaced Rupee Paper, strengthened by the continuous rise in Silver, is again higher, Fours having advanced from 79½ to 80, Fours-and-a-half from 86½ to 87.

The London money market seems a shade firmer, the rate of discount on 4 months' bills having advanced from 1⅛ to 2 per cent., although on 3 months' the rate still remains at 1½ per cent.

It is evident, however, that notwithstanding the heavy withdrawals of late no very important rise is yet anticipated, or 4 months' paper would not be discountable at the Bank of England rate.

COTTON remains unaltered at the enhanced prices of the previous day. Quotations for Cochin Cocoanut Oil are advanced £1, and for Ceylon £1-10 per ton. Wheat and Seeds, Reuter reports unchanged. Yellow Metal has advanced ½d. per lb., Silesian Spelter 5s. per ton.

PIECE GOODS in Manchester continue firm, but prices are all quoted the same as on Friday last. Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed firm, Surats steady; but the sales only reached 5,000 bales—of which 1,000 were Surats—and in spot prices the only movement was an advance of 1-16d. per lb. in G. F. Ginned Broach. In New York, the large arrivals at the ports have at last begun to affect the spot price, ready Mid-Uplands having declined from 11⅞ to 11¼ cents, but futures on the other hand seem a shade stronger, January shipment having recovered from 11-12 to 11-15 cents per lb. The margin between ready cotton and futures is now comparatively small, which may be taken as pretty fair evidence that the present large receipts are not generally regarded as indicating the probability of a proportionate increase in the total crop. The receipts at the ports to date give the following comparisons, with the two previous years:—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Tuesday's Receipts	32,000	25,000	31,000
Four days' ,, ...	108,000	80,500	92,000
Total since 1st Sept	1,083,600	921,300	648,000

BAR SILVER in London, according to Reuter, has advanced from 53d. to 53½d., but we hear of private messages quoting 53¾d. per oz., equivalent to about 1s. 8 15-32d. per rupee. Supplies are still reported small.

EXCHANGE this morning opened strong with an advance of 1-32d. in Bank and 1-16d. in private paper, and during the day a further advance of 1-16d. was established in the former, at which the market closes firm. For the rest of the Mail we shall, as usual, be guided by the rates obtained for Council drafts in London to-day. More than usual interest attaches to the result, as it will afford a good index to the views of operators. Should 1s. 8¼d. be obtained, as some people expect, we shall probably see a further advance, until, at all events, Calcutta opens, but anything under that figure would in all probability induce a decline, which would be sharp in proportion to the late advance. We quote at the close:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8¼d.	per Rupee
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 8¼d.	,,
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 8¾d.	,,
Documentary 3 months' sight	1s. 8 13-16d.	,,
France 3 months' sight	2·19½	,,

On Calcutta we quote demand drafts at par to 1-16 premium, 60 day's sight ⅛ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been very strong to-day in sympathy with the advance advised from London, and a large business would have been done, but for the firmness of holders. As it is, transactions have been considerable, and we now quote:—Fours Rs. 93½, Fours-and-a-half Rs. 102.

At the weekly board meeting of the directors of the Bank of Bombay this afternoon, no change was made in rates of interest and discount.

THE SHARE market continues firm and the changes reported are in favour of sellers. Bank shares are all unaltered, Bank of Bombay being still quoted at Rs. 663¾. Land Companies are all as last quoted, but in Press shares we have to note an advance of Rs. 5 in Berar, Rs. 10 in Sind Press, and Rs. 20 in East India. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares still tend upwards owing to the improved demand for local yarns. Our quotations show an advance of Rs. 5 in Morarjee Goculdass, Rs. 10 in Great Eastern, Rs. 20 in Jewraj Balloo, and Rs. 50 in Madras.

COTTON to-day has been decidedly quieter in tone, in part owing to the accounts from Liverpool, but mainly to the upward movement in Freight and Exchange. For old Cotton there are few export buyers, and prices are partially Rs. 1 per candy lower, and in new crop there is more disposition to sell apparent, and a reduction of Rs. 1 per candy might in some cases be accepted. For February delivery we quote good Oomra at Rs. 208, F. G. F. at Rs. 203, and good Ginned Broach at Rs. 220 per candy, sellers.

SEEDS.—Linseed is dull, with few buyers, and the nominal quotation is Rs. 7 per cwt. For Rapeseed the enquiry is equally limited, and we call Gujarat Rs. 6-6 to Rs. 6 8, Cawnpore Rs. 6 to Rs. 6-5 per cwt. Gingelly continues in demand ready at Rs. 4½ per candy for small White, but buyers for future delivery have withdrawn and there are now sellers of Mixed at Rs. 42½.

FREIGHTS continue firm, but practically unchanged as regard rates, although in Calcutta further advance is reported. For Liverpool the enquiry is slow, and we quote Wheat 25s., Seeds 27s. 6d., Measurement 30s., all nominal. For Trieste and Venice the P. & O. Co. are still booking at 13s. 9d. for this and next month, but the Austrian Lloyds are asking 20s. for December and 30s. for January loading. For Genoa and Marseilles a large business has been done for March loading at 35s. for Seed and 37s. 6d. for Cotton, but an attempt to fix an Anchor Line steamer for November-December loading at 35s. has not been successful.

PIECE GOODS are quieter. In the bazaar only a moderate business is doing at barely previous rates, and to arrive dealers seem less disposed to operate, notwithstanding the advance in exchange, their hands being already pretty full from late purchases, while the approach of the Dewali has a tendency to circumscribe operations.

COALS are fairly steady, but the arrival of five ships to-day with about 12,000 tons has tended to stop business, and although prices are no lower, we have not heard of any actual transactions.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	p. a.	p. ct	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	125
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	730
Bank of Bombay	80,000	500	all	5 do	663¾
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	3 do	550
National Bank of India.	37,320	422	212-10	6 do	109

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New) ..	4,000	1,000	all	15 p.c*	825
Fort Land and Pier Co., Limited	7,500	150	..	4 p.a	11
Masagon Land	1,750	2 000	1,000	20 p.a.	350
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited ..	6,000	1,400		15 p. a	180

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated stock	..	£9 218' 3·5	5 p.ct		302
Do. New £20 Shares	..	£20 130·146	do		26
Ditto	..	£20 65· 7 3	do		72
Ditto	..	£20 21·12½	do		32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100 1,000	do		1,100
Do. New Shares. ..	..	£18 196·215	do		265

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	28,500	150 p.a.		875
Albert Kurrachee Co....	200	3,000	1,100	125 do		910 xd.
Apollo Press Co.....	100	500	all	40		500
Bellary	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.a.		615
Berar Company (New)..	155	500	all	50 p.a.		420
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	350	all	14 do		85
Broach Cotton Co.....	400	250	all	10 do		26
Carwar Co.....	1,000	1,500	all	75 do		50 nl.
Colaba Press Co.....	500	1,880	all	80 do		360
Dhollera P. & G. Co....	600	500	all	15 do		125
East India Press Co....	333	1,000	all	100 do		920
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	1,250	50 do		950
French Press Co.....	300	500	all	60 do		425
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	1,125	400	all	80 do		217½
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250		165
Samoor's Press Co.....	600	500	all	25 do		200
Sind Press Co	400	850	750	50 do		420 xd.
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.....	100	1,000	925	125 do		1,300
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	59½		500
Vellard's United Press Co.....	450	1,000	1,000	50 p.a.		520 xd

* Per Share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alfred Manufacturing Co.	1,000	500	all	Rs. 15		405
Alliance Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	2,500	all	30 p. s.		1,300
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	Nil		58
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	800	2,000	2,000	do		200
Bombay United.....	1,000	1,000	all	do		730
Coorla S. and W. Co....	1,000	1,000	all	do		530
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	do		550
Dharumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	do		215
Empress S. and W. Co..	700	500	all	do		375
Great Eastern S. & W. Co..	1,400	1,000	all	25		910
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	575	1,000	all	60		800
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	2 000	Nil		425
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	do		940
Khandesh Spinning	750	1,000	all	Rs. 30		870
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	do		500
Madras Spinning	200	1,250	all	do		560
Meyer & Co. Spinning..	23	1,000	all	50 p.a*		1,175
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. o	30,000	50	50	Nil		7
Manockjee Petit's	1,500	1,000	all	30 p.c*		1,055
Morarjee Spinning	1,048	1,000	all	Nil		915
Masagon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	do		75
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	do		710
Oriental.....	4,000	625	all	15		560
Princess of Wales Spinning	1,500	1,000	all	Nil		80
Samoon S. & W. Co....	1,500	1,000	all	do		500
Soondercas Spinning ..	660	1,000	all	do		500
Do do, ½ Share.	1,500	1,000	200	do		120
Shetapore S. and W. Co.	800	1,000	all	do		740
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	Nil		475

*For Share for the half-year.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S. S. BHOWNUGGUR, 108 tons, Nacoda, sailed yesterday for Bhownuggur, with 66 deck passengers.

THE S. S. OORUN, 162 tons, Captain J. T. Rean, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Cutch, with six packages silver, and 213 deck passengers.

THE SHIP SIMLA, 2,179 tons, Captain J. R. Irvine, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (23rd July), with a cargo of 3,217 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co.

THE SHIP ALICE D. COOPER, tons, Captain J. F. Brown, arrived in harbour on the 28th instant from Cardiff (14th July), with a cargo of 1,728 tons coals, and 122 tons coke. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

ARRIVAL OF THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co's S. S. Tanjore, 1,402 tons, Captain W. W. Fentiman, arrived in harbour yesterday from Australia, with Australian Mail, general cargo, and the following passengers:—From Sydney.—Mr. and Mrs. Harwood, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Webb, Mr. Fowler, Mr. Trotter, and Mr Whalley. From Melbourne.—Mr and Mrs. Branall, Lieut Felton, Mr. Bayley, Mrs. Benyon and 3 children, Mrs. Walsh, Miss Davis, and Mr. H. Macnee. From Glenelg.—Mr. H. J. Phillips, one native and Colonel Douglas Grant. From Glenelg to Suez—Captain Gordon. From Galle—Mr. Soundy. From Colombo—Mr. Pinhey.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
28	Alice D Cooper	Brown	Cardiff, July 14.
29	Simla	Irvine	Liverpool, July 23.
	Tanjore (s)	Fentiman ...	Melbourne, Oct 4.
	Oorun (s).....	Rean	Mandvee, Oct 27.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
28	I. G. P. Stewart (s).	Bishop	Kurrachee.
29	Arrow (s)	Baker.....	Coast and Cutch.
	Pearl (s)	Raffin	Coast and Cutch.
	Scottish Chiefton ...	Hamilton.....	San Francisco.
	H. M. S. Malabar...	Grapt...	England.
	Bhownuggur (s).....	Nacoda	Bhownuggur.

The steamer Ellora, to Coast and Cutch, was entered for loading yesterday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.		
26 Himalaya (s)	.....	Rangoon.
27 Malda (s)	.....	Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.		
25 Euphrates (s)	.....	Colombo.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 29.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Branksome Hall s—3 cases hardware, Jeychund Bhoodur; 3 packages hardware, Abdoolally Abdool Cadur; 150 kegs iron rase nails, Tyabjee Adumjee; 19 packages hardware, Mahamodally Habibbhoy; 20 cases stationery, Shaik Ahmed Noordin.

FROM LONDON.

Nepaul s—11 bales printing papers, The *Bombay Gazette*; 40 casks Salammoniac, Morarjee Nathu.

Sumatra s—44 cases iron chests, Ebrahim Noordin and Co.

Lorne s—43 casks ochre, Heptoola Shaik Adum and Co.

Scottish Admerial s—13 bales printing paper, The *Times of India*.

Benledi s—45 casos oilmanstore, A D Jackson and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Macedonia s—4,750 fire bricks, Rustomjee Sorabjee and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Sumatra s—5 bales packing paper, F Masotti and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Sumatra s—60 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Macedonia s—900 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Speke Hall s—9 bales wool, Sulleman Hassum.

FOR NAPLES.

Sumatra s—1 package tea, H F Soares.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 28.

Dawson, Surg. on leave, from Lundi Kotal.
Chute, 2nd Lieut, 26th Regt, on duty, from Deolalee.
Davis, Lieut, 11th Regt, on duty, from Deolalee.
Spencer, Lieut, 48th Regt, on leave from, Cannanore.
Peile, Lieut-Col, R E, on leave, from Secundrabad.
Robinson, Lieut, R E, on duty, from Kolapore.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 29.

Terry, 2nd Lieut, 1-17th Foot, to join to Rawal Pindee.
Grant, Col, 39th Madras N I, to join to Madras.
Campion, Lieut, 10th Hussars, on duty, to Rawal Pindee.
Hastings, Lieut, 2nd Regt, on duty, to Delhi.
Durham, Lieut, 10th Hussars, on duty, to Rawal Pindee.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Oct. 25.)

Major Vertue, Cantonment Magistrate of Saugor in the Central Provinces, to be Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class.

Major Miller, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, to be Cantonment Magistrate of Saugor.

Mr Nedham, Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner, to be Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class.

Mr Tyler, Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India, has obtained privilege leave for three months.

The services of Surgeon-Major Fleming, in Joint Medical Charge, Simla, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

Rev R J Landford, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, is appointed Chaplain of Kamptee in the Central Provinces.

The recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr A T Ammann as Acting Consul for the German Empire at Kurrachee, during the absence of Mr Max Denso, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

The recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr A T Ammann as Acting Consul for the Netherlands at Kurrachee, during the absence of Mr Max Denso has been confirmed by Majesty's Government.

Lieut Hope, Officiating Senior Attache, Foreign Department, is confirmed in that appointment and appointed to officiate temporarily as Political Agent of the 3rd Class and Assistant Secretary in the Foreign Department.

Major Mockler, Political Agent, 3rd Class, and Political Agent Gwalior, is appointed to be Fourth Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General for Biluchistan.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 26 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Lieut-Col, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Major Macdonald and Major Bartleman.

Indian Army—The undermentioned officers, having completed 23 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major, subject to Her Majesty's approval—Captain Willock, General List, Cavalry. Captain Moore, General List, Cavalry. Captain Ives, General List, Infantry. Captain Davis, General List, Infantry.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Major Macnaghten, Bombay Cavalry, to be Lieut-Col 13th Augt 1879.

Captain (now Major) David Inglis, Bengal Infantry, to be Major 13th August.

General Cureton, Bengal Staff Corps, to the Divisional Staff of the Army, in succession to Lieut-Genl Chamberlain, whose term of service on the Staff is expired.

Colonel Greaves will have the local rank of Major-General whilst holding the appointment of Adjutant General to the Army in India.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Lieuts Marrett and Fitzgerland, Sub-Assistant Commissaries General, 3rd Class, to officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissaries General, 1st Class.

Lieut Fitzgerald, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd Class, to officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class.

Surgeon Downie, Retired List, Indian Medical Service, Bengal, is, with the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, re-admitted to the Effective Establishment in the same position on the list of Surgeons that he occupied prior to his retirement.

The following temporary appointment is made in the Ordnance Department, :—

Lieut Willoughby, R A, Assistant Superintendent of Factories, to be a Temporary Commissary of Ordinance, 3rd Class.

Captain Egerton, Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Commander, vice Captain Davidson, seconded.

Lieut Lambert, Officiating Squadron Officer, 4th Punjab Cavalry, to be Squadron Officer, and to officiate as Adjutant, vice Lieut Marshall.

Lieut Meade, Officiating Squadron Officer, 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, to be temporarily attached to the Queen's Own Corps of Guides, and to command the depot of the corps.

Lieut Welchman, attached to the 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, to be Officiating Wing Officer, vice Captain Showers, on field service.

Lieut Orr, Wing Officer, 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, to be Officiating Wing Officer, during the absence of Captain Turner on field service.

Captain Kirkwood, Adjutant, and Officiating 2nd-in-Command, 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, to be Officiating Wing Officer, vice Major Bruce, on field service.

Lieut Welchman, Wing Officer and Adjutant, 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, to be Officiating Wing Officer, vice Lieut Urmston.

Volunteer Corps—Lieut Little to be Captain, vice Captain Bullock, resigned.

Mr Davis to be 1st Lieut vice Lieut Little, promoted.

Mr Jones to be 2nd Lieut vice 2nd Lieut Reade, resigned.

The undermentioned Warrant Officers are granted furlough out of India:—

Sub-Conductor Scott, Ordnance Department—for one year.

Sub-Conductor McDermott, Ordnance Department—for one year.

Second Class Assistant Apothecary Wallace,—for one year.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to retire from the service:—

Lieut-Col Bernard, Bengal Staff Corps, ordinary pension £365, capitalized value of annuity £3,508.

Order of British India—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to admit the undermentioned Native Officers to the 1st and 2nd classes of the Order of British India, (Bombay):—To the 1st class, with the title of "Sirdar Bahadur"—Subadar-Major Bheema Nair, Bahadur, 20th N I vice pensioned Resaldar Bahadur Khan, "Sirdar Bahadur," deceased.

Subadar-Major Lukshmon Rao Dongrey, "Bahadur," 7th R N I vice pensioned Subadar-Major Chundun Ditchit, "Sirdar Bahadur," deceased.

To the 2nd class, with the title of "Bahadur."

Subadar Yacoob Khan, 25th N [light] I. vice pensioned Jemadar Shaik Muctoom, "Bahadur," deceased

Subadar-Major Bhondoo Ghowray, 3rd N I (Honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Bombay), vice pensioned Subadar Ram Sing, "Bahadur," deceased.

Subadar-Major Bhondoo Ghowray, 3rd N I (Light) I vice Subadar-Major Bheema Nair "Bahadur," promoted.

Subadar-Major Yessoofjee Israel, 24th N I, vice Subadar-Major Lukshmon Rao Dongrey, "Bahadur," promoted.

Subadar Allee Mahomed, 29th N I, or 2nd Belooch Regiment, vice Subadar-Major Bhadoo Sirka "Bahadur," promoted

Subadar Dewjee Oudum, 17th N I, vice pensioned Subadar Khanday Sing Bahadur deceased.

The following appointment is made to the Kurram Division of the Kabul Field Force, commanded by Major-General Sir F S Roberts, K C B, V C:—

Major Collett, Staff Corps, to be Assistant Quarter-master General.

With reference to the foregoing order, Captain E C G Kennedy, Staff Corps, will revert to his substantive grade of Deputy Assistant Quarter-master General, and will continue to be employed on field service.

The services of the following officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of H M the Queen-Empress for field service:—

Major Blair, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Military Work Branch. Captain Tickell, Royal Engineers, 2nd Grade, N W and Oudh, Irrigation Branch.

The services of Major LeMessurier, Royal Engineers, are replaced at the disposal of the P W Department.

The services of Surgeon Bowman, Bombay Medical Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Hotham, 2nd Grade Officer, H M's Indian Marine, and acting 1st Officer, I G S Dalhousie, is confirmed in his appointment as a first Grade Officer, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Mr Hewett, 3rd Grade Officer, H M's Indian Marine, and Acting 2nd Officer, I G S Tenasserim, is confirmed in his appointment as a 2nd Grade Officer, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Mr Ayres, 3rd Officer, I G S Constance, to be a 2nd Grade Officer, H M's Indian Marine, and is posted to the I G S Czarewitch, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The services of the following officers of Royal Engineers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department for field service:—

Major Blair, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Military Works Branch.

Captain Tickell, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Irrigation Branch.

Mr Anderson, Storekeeper, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Indus Valley State Railway, open line, to the Punjab Northern State Railway.

With reference to Government of India, P W Department, Notification intimating the acceptance of H E the Governor General in Council, of the resignation of Mr. Bell, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Lieut Maxwell, Officiating Manager, Nizam's State Railway, will conduct the duties of Supt of Way and Works of that line in addition to his own duties.

Mr Lewin, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, from the Royal Indian Engineering College, is placed under the orders of the Director General of Railways for the purpose of undergoing a year's practical training.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following permanent and temporary promotions in the Engineer Establishment attached to the Military Works Branch of the P W Department.

Captain Nicolson, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, to be temporary 2nd Executive Engineer.

Lieuts Spratt Tempy Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, to be temporary 3rd Grade Executive Engineer, Lieut Moore, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade to be temporary Executive Engineer 4th Grade, Lieut Chippindall, Assistant Engineer 2nd Grade, to be temporary Assistant Engineer 1st Grade, Lieut Cameron, Assistant Engineer 1st Grade to be temporary Executive Engineer.

Mr Morse, Assistant Engineer 2nd Grade, to be temporary Assistant Engineer 1st Grade, Mr Wright, temporary Executive Engineer 1st Grade, to be Executive Engineer 1st Grade.

Captain Hill, temporary Executive Engineer 2nd Grade to be temporary Executive Engineer 2nd Grade, Captain Turner, temporary Executive Engineer 4th Grade to be temporary Executive Engineer 3rd Grade.

Mr King temporary Executive Engineer 3rd Grade to be Executive Engineer 4th Grade, Mr Blaikie temporary Asst Engineer 2nd Grade to be Assistant Engineer 1st Grade.

Captains Cotton, Executive Engineer 2nd Grade to be temporary Executive Engineer 1st Grade, Captain Arnott, temporary Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade to be temporary Executive Engineer 2nd Grade, Wingate, temporary Executive Engineer 4th Grade to be temporary Executive Engineer 3rd Grade.

Lieut Johnston, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, to be temporary Executive Engineer 4th Grade.

The services of Lieut Khan, A S, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Assam, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department for field service.

Lieut-Col deBourbel, Officiating Superintending Engineer, Beluchistan, is also appointed Secretary to the Agent Governor General in the P W Department.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to accept the resignations of the undermentioned officers:—

Khetter Mohun Bose, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.

Ramrutten Mozoomdar, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh Irrigation—Inglis, J W., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade,

Hanna, S G, Executive Engineer 4th Grade; McMordie, D., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

Military Works Branch—Bull, H, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 29th October, 1879.

The usual Friday morning parade will not take place this week, instead of which the Regiment will parade at 5 p. m. sharp on Saturday the 1st November at the Town Hall.

The Regiment will be marched to the parade ground near the Oval where the Companies will be exercised in the following Sections of the Field Exercise Part II, viz. 1 to 12 inclusive, by Company Commanders.

By Order,
F. STOKES,
Captain and Adjutant, Bombay V. R. C.

CALENDAR FOR OCT. & NOV. 1879.

PHASE OF THE MOON.

Full Moon.....30th, 7h. 0. 8 m. a.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
Oct.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Th. 30	.....	6 1	5 27	{ 11 7 m { 11 5	5 22 m 5 21 a
Fri. 31	.....	6 1	5 26	{ 11 57 m { ...	5 54 m 5 51 a
Nov.				{ 0 24 m	6 24 m
Sat. 1	All Saints' Day.	6 2	5 25	{ 0 6 a	6 21 a
Sun. 2	21st Sunday after Trinity.	6 2	5 25	{ 0 58 m { 0 35 a	6 58 m 6 51 a
Mon. 3	.....	6 3	5 25	{ 1 31 m { 1 6 a	7 31 m 7 23 a
Tues. 4	English Mail expected	6 3	5 24	{ 2 6 m { 1 43 a	8 3 m 8 2 a
Wed. 5	.....	6 4	5 24	{ 2 50 m { 2 26 a	8 53 m 8 44 a

MR. A. MENIST, OCULISTS' OPTICIAN, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, has RESUMED his Professional visit to BOMBAY, and may be consulted at THE RAILWAY TERMINUS HOTEL, Rampart Row, Fort.

There is no necessity for entering into details regarding the quality of the Spectacles supplied by Mr. MENIST, as the Superiority of his NO V-PRISMATIC PEBBLES, and NON-PRESSURE EYEGLASSES, are well-known throughout the world.

12 lens Aluminium Binoculars, Binocular, measuring, and other Telescopes of superior quality.

Pamphlets containing numerous Testimonials may be had on application.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

MACAULAY—October 27th, at Richmond, Surrey, the wife of W. M. Macaulay, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BURKITT—October 19th, at Azamgarh, N. W. P., the wife of W. R. Burkitt, c. s. of a son.

SYMONDS—October 26th, at Madras, the wife of W. A. Symonds, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MANNERS—BERRY—October 20th, at Jubbulpore, Major R. A. Manners, the Royal Scots, son of the late Colonel Manners, 59th Regiment, to Henrietta Louise, eldest daughter of the late Major Henry A. Berry, 26th Cameronians.

DEATH.

GARTON—October 16th, at Murree, Julia Catherine, the very dearly beloved wife of Lieutenant Colonel Willoughby Henry Garton, Bengal Staff Corps, in the twenty-ninth year of her age.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances, sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1879.

THE news from St. Petersburg does not, on this occasion, come in the shape of a *Daily News* rumour. We have a distinct announcement that a force of thirty thousand Russian troops have been ordered to Central Asia. As we pointed out the other day, the present position of affairs in Europe as well as in Asia indicate, the probability of Russian action in Afghanistan, and whether General Kaufmann may or may not succeed in sending an expeditionary force across the Oxus—and in bringing on a war between England and Russia—we may be sure that, on his arrival at Tashkend, to which point he is now hurrying, he will put himself in communication with Iyub Khan at Herat, with Abdul Raymon at Balkh, and with the mutineers and rebellious tribes elsewhere throughout the country, and will endeavour to keep them in the field until active Russian assistance may be practicable. We observe that the information telegraphed to London the other day by the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily News* has been generally discredited by the Indian Press, and that we were alone in concluding that the correspondent was not without grounds to go upon in despatching his sensational news. It seemed to us as unlikely in the extreme that Lord Salisbury and Mr. Cross would have committed themselves without reason to the hostile language which they used regarding Russia in their recent speeches in the provinces. We may depend upon it that Government have received information regarding the designs of the Russian statesmen, of which this determination to despatch troops to Central Asia is the result. Mr. Cross declared that Russia is "the sole disturbing "element in the East," and the announcement made this morning confirms that declaration most effectively; for Russia can have no other object in reinforcing her armies in Central Asia by 30,000 men than to menace the position of Great Britain in Afghanistan. As we remarked the other day, the opportunity is too good to be lost, and it is an opportunity that may never occur again. Timely action now may kindle a fire in Afghanistan that may perhaps be beyond our power to completely put under, while to assist the Afghans at the present juncture will be to secure them as allies of Russia for all time to come. Russian foreign policy is not notoriously audacious, and, judging from past experience, we can expect nothing else than a Russian attempt to benefit from our present difficulties. Should the intelligence from St. Petersburg be confirmed, it is to be hoped that the British Government will be prompt on their side in preparing to retaliate against so wanton an aggression upon a nation with whom Russia is at peace. It must not be forgotten that if we are embroiled with the Afghans, so is Russia with the Turcomans, and that the game which General Kauffmann is preparing to begin is one that two can play at.

THE English people generally take a sound view of questions of foreign policy when these come before them in the shape of practical action to meet an obvious danger such as when an attack is to be repelled or an insult resented. The good feeling which distinguishes the nation comes in aid of its good sense, and the English are ready to sanction the most prompt and energetic proceedings. Whenever the safety or honour of Great Britain is concerned the country is never lukewarm, and a Government that acts with vigour and decision may always rely upon popular support. But the English public is unfortunately not in the same proportion far-seeing, or disposed to give ear to those who are so. As a nation we have the repute among foreigners of being slow to move and less watchful than our neighbours. The dislike Englishmen have to face a remote danger is well illustrated in the Central Asian question. The Central Asian, owing to the Afghan war and the Afghan disaster, is the question of the hour. Russia, sending a mission to Afghanistan, opened the eyes of the English public to the danger of the Russian advance in the East, and appealed to the imagination of the multitude. Yet, years ago, Russia's designs were as manifestly dangerous as they are at this day; and what is more, attention was called to them repeatedly by some of the ablest writers and politicians of the day. The English, however, have of late awakened from their sweet dream of a peaceful millenium. They are beginning to discover that nations in the nineteenth century are as prone to seize by force what they can get as they ever were. They are beginning to see that a nation which fails to uphold its rightful authority will soon find out its error, in results that will admit of arithmetical computation. A new spirit seems to have been evoked, which, we trust, will enable us to prepare for dangers which cannot be avoided or dispelled as long as Russia remains a barbarous nation eager for aggression.

The object in view is plain enough. We must prevent Persia and Afghanistan from being reduced under Russian influence. In order to be paramount in Afghanistan we must, as we have often stated before, hold Kandahar; and Kandahar linked to Bombay by rail would be as safe and quiet as Peshawar. No medium course, no treaty with Afghanistan, will avail us for an evil hour. At the moment of our need every agreement would be given to the wind, and the fortress gate of India would pass into the hands of our foe. With Kandahar in our possession, even the master of Herat could not advance in safety towards India. He dare not cross Kabul with an English force on his flank. But we must not be content to hold a position from which we could meet invasion from Herat, but we must strive by judicious firmness and diplomacy to prevent Russia from reaching that city. The safety of the Indian Empire from disturbances and annoyances demands that we should not only be dominant in Afghanistan, but that we should have much more political influence than we have at present in Persia. The position of Persia between Russia and British India makes her practically a barrier State. If Russia invade India she must come across her plains to reach the Afghan mountains. Before we can be menaced, Persia must either have become a dependency or an obsequious ally of Russia. The Russians have already made themselves such a position in Persian territory and in Persian

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

BAR SILVER AND EXCHANGE. LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 29, 4-45 P.M.

The closing price of Bar Silver per ounce to-day is 53¼d., with a firm market.

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts upon India held this afternoon tenders were received at 1s. 8⅝d.

It is notified that the amount to be offered next week is 40 lakhs.

Four per cent. Rupee paper, 80¾; Four-and-a-half ditto, 87⅝.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

THE KHELAT-I-GHILZAI GARRISON.

KANDAHAR, Oct. 28.

The following garrison remains at Khelat-i-Ghilzai under command of Colonel Tanner:—2nd Beluch Regiment, two companies 59th Regiment, one squadron 2nd Punjab Cavalry, one company Sappers, two guns G-4 R. A., two mountain guns 11-11 R. A. The remainder of General Hughes's Brigade will return to Kandahar immediately.

ATTACK ON GENERAL HUGHES'S COLUMN BY GHILZAIS.

EN ROUTE KHELAT-I-GHILZAI, Oct. 28.

A Native officer and patrol of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry, returning from Khelat-i-Ghilzai, have just informed me that 1,500 foot and 500 horse of the Ghilzai tribes attacked General Hughes's rear guard a few days ago. The enemy were gallantly repulsed with considerable loss by the 2nd Punjab Cavalry and detachments of the 59th Foot and the 2nd Beluchis. On our side Captains Broome, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, and Sartorius, of the 59th, are badly wounded. Sixteen men are killed and wounded and six horses are killed.

This movement of the Ghilzais will probably detain the advance of General Hughes's column on Kandahar. An advance on Ghazni is probable.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, Oct. 29.

From Kandahar—Sahib Jan, Taraki Ghilzai, a notorious ruffian and freebooter, had assembled a force of about a thousand men of his tribe about Mukur. On the 23rd news reached General Hughes through Tokhi Ghilzais that he had advanced to Shahjui with the avowed intention of attacking our camp at Tazi. General Hughes sent out Colonel Kennedy, of the 2nd P. C., with a force of all arms at 2 a.m. on the 25th to reconnoitre towards Shahjui, and followed with the remainder of his force in the morning.

Colonel Kennedy drove in the enemy's pickets near Shahjui and found Sahib Jan in position with 200 horse and 700 foot, which he attacked and completely dispersed. Sahib Jan and forty-one others were found dead on the field.

Our loss is one private of the 39th and one of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry killed, Captain Sartorius, of the 59th, and Captain Broome, two native officers, and twenty-four men of the 2nd P. C. wounded. Neither Captain Broome nor Captain Sartorius is dangerously hurt.

Sahib Jan was the terror of the district.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

LATEST FROM KABUL.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 29.

The *Pioneer's* correspondent telegraphs:—The hunt after the rebel leaders continues, and it is hoped that Naik Mahomed, the Commander-in-Chief at the fight at Charsiah and one of the Colonels of a Herat regiment who is supposed to be hidden near here, will be captured.

The political aspect continues unchanged. Until a positive declaration of our policy is made there seems little likelihood of arriving at the real truth of the massacre. If the army's stay will only be temporary no confidence will be shewn towards us, but if the people are told that their future safety against revenge is assured by our presence, they would tell all they knew. We are certainly in an anomalous position, proclaiming the Amir's authority on the one hand and despoiling him on the other. All the tribute grain due to him is being collected by the Commissariat.

Seven days' dak reached us yesterday.

Brown, the District Superintendent of Police at Peshawur, has been offered and accepted the police appointment of Cabul at a thousand rupees per mensem. Malik Kutbdin, Extra Assistant Commissioner, and Jhang Tahsildar Mahomed Akbarkhan, have also been appointed Extra Assistant Commissioners at Kabul.

A large number of transport ponies have been detained at Allahabad owing to the block at Rawulpindi.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONERS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 29.

General Roberts telegraphing from Kabul on the 26th of October says that Dr. Bellew and the officers detained on the Shuturgurdan have arrived.

Supplies are coming in plentifully, and by the 15th of November General Roberts hopes to have five months' supplies stored.

The work of improving the road towards Butkhak has been commenced. Shelter for the British portion of the force is nearly complete, and in the Sherpur cantonment the native regiments have commenced hutting themselves.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE SUKKUR-DADUR RAILWAY.

MITRI, Oct. 29.

The rails have been laid to Bigaree bridge to-day, and the engine will reach Jacobabad on the 7th or 8th of November.

The Governor and his staff arrived at Mitri on the 28th, His Excellency having thoroughly inspected the desert section of the new line.

The alignment which has been selected will considerably lessen the distance and avoid the floods.

The water difficulty is rather great, but less than was anticipated.

The heat in Cutchee is still severe.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

THE NEW PRESS RULES.

SIMLA, Oct. 29.

The rules for the guidance of editors of newspapers and of correspondents with an army in the field, recently communicated through the Press Commissioner to the Press, were prepared in the intelligence branch of the Quarter-master General's department at the Horse Guards, and have received the provisional approval of H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge and of H. M's. Secretary of State for War. The only alterations made in the text, as received from the Horse Guards, are of a purely formal and trivial character, such as the substitution of the words "Government of India" and "General Officer commanding in the field," for the words "Commander in Chief" and "military authorities."

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE RUSSIANS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 28.

A force of thirty thousand Russian troops has been ordered to proceed to Central Asia.

Advices have been received which state that on the 22nd of October the Russians attacked the Tekkes at Arasi, situated near Krasnovosk, killing 62 and capturing 100. The women and children fled at the sight of the Russians.

A new revolutionary journal, entitled the *Will of the People*, has appeared in St. Petersburg.

THE MARCHIONESS OF LORNE.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

The Marchioness of Lorne (Princess Louise) has arrived in England from Canada.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.

Mr. John Sherman (Secretary of the Treasury) made a speech here yesterday, in which he denounced the demagogic doctrines current concerning silver, and said that the only solution of the question was to put silver enough in the dollar to equalize it with the gold dollar. It had been found impossible to circulate the present dollar because people wanted honest money.

SPEECH BY MR. FAWCETT AT HACKNEY.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

In a speech made by Mr. Fawcett, M. P., at Hackney, he said that the principal questions which the English Government would have to deal with for the next few years, would be those relating to India and Ireland. He admitted that a reversal of our Afghan policy was inexpedient, even if it was possible, but added that we must not advance an inch further in Afghanistan than was absolutely necessary. England, he said, ought to bear the charges in connection with the carrying out of the new frontier policy of the Government, since India was incapable of bearing them. In conclusion, he emphatically deprecated any compromise with the Home Rule party.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, Oct. 29.

The s. s. Peshawur, with the outward English mails of the 17th inst., left here for Bombay at 9 a. m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, Oct. 28.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Navarino, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left to-day.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Canaram, homeward bound from Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left to-day.

SAGRES, Oct. 28.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Patna left here on 25th instant.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Sales steady.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera	5½
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5-10½
8½ lbs. do.	6-9
40's Mule Twist	0-11½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80
4½ per cent. do.	87
3 per cent. Consols for account	97⅞
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	116¾
Bar Silver	53⅛
Arrivals—Olympia and Persia.	

THE WEATHER.

WEATHER REPORT BY TELEGRAPH.—Oct. 29.

CANNANORE, 4-57 p.m.—Weather clear; wind E.

KARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather fine; wind W. 3; thermometer 85; barometer 29·841.

MANGALORE, 4 p. m.—Weather fair; wind N. E. N. W.

TUTICORIN, 2-30 p.m.—Weather fair; wind S. W.; thermometer 82; barometer 29·88.

VINGORLA, 5 p. m.—Weather clear; wind N. E. light; thermometer 84.

RATE OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8¼d.	per Rupee.
Ditto 3 months' sight	1s. 8¼d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,,	1s. 8⅝d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,,	1s. 8 13-16d.	,,
Francs 3 ,,	2·19½	,,

THE *Gazette of India* publishes the following despatch from the Secretary of State for India, which bears date, Sept. 18:—Her Majesty's Government have received with profound grief and regret the intelligence conveyed by Your Excellency's telegrams of the 6th instant, of the attack made on the British Embassy at Kabul by mutinous Afghan troops and the people of the city, which, as is unhappily but too certain, in spite of a desperate resistance on the part of the British Envoy, the members of his Staff, and his native escort, terminated in the massacre of the entire Mission. Her Majesty's Government cannot delay expressing their keen sense of the loss which the Empire has sustained by the tragic and premature death of so able a public servant as Sir Louis Cavagnari, and of his companions, to whom, in full confidence of the ability of the Ruler of Kabul to protect them, had been entrusted the honourable but difficult duty of consolidating the friendly relations so recently re-established between the British and Afghan Governments. They desire also to place on record their recognition of the gallantry and devotion shown by the escort of the Corps of Guides in the almost hopeless task of the defence of the Embassy. Her Majesty's Government need scarcely assure Your Excellency in Council of their steady support in all measures which may be necessary to vindicate the honour of Great Britain, and to exact redress for the murderous violence to which the members of the Mission have fallen victims.

THE P. and O. S. S. Tanjore, which arrived yesterday from Australia, has brought perhaps the most amusing entertainment that has ever visited Bombay, viz., "The Royal Marionettes," from the St. James Hall, the Crystal Palace, London, the principal theatres in the United States, Australasia, and New Zealand. The company is under the management of the well-known enterpreneur, Mr. H. R. Hammond. Messrs. C. Webb and C. Trotter, are directors of the Marionettes and if we may judge by the success achieved by their unique performances in Europe and America, they cannot fail to please during their Asiatic tour. Their *repertoire* embraces Chrysty Minstrelsy, the Italian Fantoccini, English pantomime, with complete scenery, effects and splended costumes. The figures are half life size—and, says the London *Graphic*, more natural than many living actors. The entertainments will open during the ensuing week at the Framjee Institute, which is admirably adapted for performances of the kind.

THE *Gazette of India* contains a record of the results of the measures adopted for exterminating wild animals and poisonous snakes in India during the year 1878. The figures show that the number of persons killed by wild animals in 1879 was 2,918; and in 1878, 3,444. In 1877, 16,777 persons were killed by venomous snakes, and in 1878, the number was 16,812. The number of cattle killed by wild animals and snakes in 1877 was 53,197, and in 1878, 48,701. In 1877, wild animals to the number of 22,851 were killed, and in 1878, there were killed 22,487; while in 1877, 127,295 snakes were destroyed, and in 1878 the number had decreased to 111,958. The amount of rewards paid for the destruction of these was in 1877 Rs. 1,03,017, and in 1878 Rs. 99,189. The general results, therefore, are that the number of persons killed, whether by wild animals or by snakes, has increased, while the number of cattle so killed, the number of wild animals and snakes destroyed, and the amount of rewards given, show a decrease. The increase in the number of persons killed by wild animals is to a great extent due to the deaths from wolves in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, which have increased from 380 in 1877 to 624 in 1878. The Governor-General in Council observes that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner has noticed this matter in the resolution recorded by him, and has invited the attention of district officers to the subject with a view of more effective measures being taken for the destruction of these animals. The suggestion made by the Government of Bombay that the words "and panthers" should be inserted under the heading "leopards" is approved and will be adopted in future returns.

THE Royal Commission on Agriculture has agreed upon the following heads of inquiry:—Conditions of farms; condition of farmers; the labourer; land laws; land tenancy; agricultural education; condition of estates; agricultural statistics, to be furnished by the Board of Trade; returns of imports and exports of agricultural produce to be furnished by the Customs; importations of agricultural produce from foreign countries. The Assistant Commissioners will make investigations as to the condition of arable, grazing, dairy, sewage, market-garden, and hill and moon sheep farms; as well as hop and fruit growing, and poultry keeping on all classes of farms. Under the general heads of inquiry a long list of subsidiary items has been arranged, upon which information is also to be collected, including bee and wasp farming.

REPORTS on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending October 21, state that in Madras the north-east monsoon has not yet broken; slight rain fell in most of the districts, more is generally wanted; prospects continue fair. No rain is reported from Bombay, save from the Kanara District; rain required in the Deccan for *rabi* sowings; fever is prevalent; crops in most places are excellent. In Bengal there was rain in the early part of the week, but the weather has been clear since, and the wet season appears to have ended; in in Chumparun the autumn harvest has been damaged by floods, injury has also been done to the newly-sown *rabi* in some districts by the late heavy rainy, but there is yet ample time for fresh sowings; prospects are favourable. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh rain fell only in the Gorakhpur and Kumaun Districts; in the latter the fall was slight; the harvesting of the *kharif* is in progress, and *rabi* operations have commenced; fever is still bad. In the Punjab there was slight rain in the Lahore and Mooltan districts, but none elsewhere; fever continues; prospects are satisfactory. In the Central Provinces the weather has been fair; and except at Sambalpur, no rain fell in the districts from which reports have been furnished; the *kharif* corps are being reaped, and *rabi* sowings are in progress; prospects are good. Heavy rain has again fallen in Burma during the week, but it now appears to be ceasing; the crops where they have not been damaged by floods are flourishing. In Assam and the other provinces and states prospects are good, but in Mysore and Coorg the want of rain is much felt. Prospects remain good on the whole; but the north-east monsoon in anxiously looked for in the south-east coast and in Mysore; autumn fever is now generally prevalent. In Northern India the rains have ceased, and *rabi* sowings are in full progress.

THE summary of the reports on the weather and crops in the North-Western Provinces for the week ended the 22nd October says: "23 tenths rain at Gorakhpur, slight rain in Kumaun, none elsewhere. Fever and ague prevalent in Benares, Gorakhpur, Allahabad, Meerut, Bareilly, Lucknow, Sitapur, Fyzabad, and Partabgarh. Some cases of cholera in Bareilly. Cattle-disease in Partabgarh decreasing. Kharif being harvested in Jhansi, Agra, Meerut, Partabgarh. Rabi sowings commenced in Benares, Jhansi, Agra, Bareilly, and Partabgarh."

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Jallalabad on the 19th inst., says:—The foraging party yesterday was very hospitably entertained by Sirdar Kaloo Khan of Besoot, a Barakzaie and late governor of Jallalabad. After crossing the Kabul river, the party proceeded up the left bank about four miles through a peaceful looking country, beautifully wooded and richly cultivated by means of irrigation. The peasants were quietly engaged in agricultural pursuits, and had quite a different look to their Mohmund neighbours, who slouch about armed cap-a-pie in a vagrant unsettled manner, and the surrounding scenery bore a strong resemblance to that of the Valley of the Lolab in Kashmir. The camels returned plentifully laden with bags of wheat. The general supply arrangements are now in the hands of the great contractor, Hubboo Khan, who has never been known to draw blank. A military commission has been convened to investigate a case of murderous assault by a villager who hit a small boy across the head with an axe. Both belonged to the same village, and by careful enquiry it was elicited that this was only a mild way of settling agrarian disputes: but there is no doubt it was a momentous occurrence filling up the gaps between more sensational disasters. A telegram from General Bright has stayed our further advance at present, and much disappointment is felt in consequence. General Gough is most anxious to advance, and his arrangements for so doing were quite complete when the prohibitory telegram arrived.

NEWS comes from Kashgar to the end of August that at that time the invading column of Andijanis (with whom Hakim Khan Turah was believed to be present in person) which was advancing by way of the Terek Dewan, had reached a place called Ming Yul, only one day's journey from Kashgar, a number of Chinese troops had been sent from Kashgar to oppose this column, and two indecisive fights had taken place; but six cart-loads of Chinese dead were seen to have been brought into Kashgar for burial. The invading force was said to be about 12,000 strong and to be composed of Andijanis, Kirghiz, and Kipchaks, the commander of the whole being a Kipchak, named Ishan Kul. An agent or spy of the invaders who was caught at Kashgar by the Chinese and executed; but before his death this man stated that stores of all kinds, including provisions, had been furnished by the Russians to the invader; at Olugchat and other stations all the Russian stores had been made over to the Andijanis and their allies. Besides the force advancing from the Terek Davan, another was said to have descended from the Alai along a road leading to Opal, but of this column Haji Azim Huows little; troops from Yangi-Hissar and Yarkand had been despatched to oppose it. A third column had marched across the Pamir to Sarikol, and was believed to have taken possession of that place. From Kashgar, Yangi-Hissar, &c., everybody who could get away was doing so, in order to avoid being present if fighting was to take place; most of these people were on their way to Ladakh and India as pilgrims. At Yarkand the authorities were enrolling natives as soldiers, and in some cases forcing them to serve.

THE last reports from Kashmir regarding the harvest prospects of the country state that the rice crop is being cut, and the weather is now most favourable for agricultural purposes. According to official estimates, the outturn of the rice harvest is placed at 11 lakhs of kharwars of *shali*, or unhusked rice, which, with efficient management, it is thought, should be quite enough for the reduced population. These estimates, however, may be too sanguine. Grain is now procurable for money in Shrinagar and elsewhere, and although distress is still visible, it is not so keen or so general as before. It is added that the Maharajah is resolved to introduce gradually one of the forms recommended to him, viz., a moderate settlement of the revenue in cash for a term of years. It was expected that Seth Ram Ratlan might succeed in getting in 36,000 maunds of rice by the 15th October, as he had by the 1st of the month worked nearly up to 33,000 maunds.

IN the month of August last 1,035 emigrants left Calcutta, of whom 496 went to Demerara, and 539 to Trinidad.

CHARITABLY disposed individuals expended, during the year 1878-79, the sum of Rs. 1,70,958 on works of public utility in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

THE Government of the North-West Provinces has ordered the immediate survey of the Ghazipur District, and Colonel W. Barron and a staff of nine surveyors from Naini Tal have been deputed to carry on the work from the first proximo.

THE Government of India has declined the offer of the services of the Punjab States contingents for the present.

THE force, composed as follows, under the command of Brigadier-General Nation, proceeds at once into the Naga hills for the purpose of punishing the late outrage:—44th native infantry, 600 strong; 43rd native infantry 300; 42nd native infantry 100; 34th native infantry 100; two mountain guns; 500 Manipur levy. Captain Williamson accompanies as political officer.

IT is understood that the Hon'ble Syud Ahmed Khan, C. S. I., has undertaken the educational supervision of Sir Salar Jung's two sons, and that they are to join him after the moharrum.

IT is characteristic of the way affairs are now managed at Simla, that the resolution of the Viceroy to withdraw Mr. St. Barbe was not communicated to the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah.

OWING to the exceptionally low price of steel, the Madras Railway companies have obtained permission to buy a large quantity of steel rails for renewals.

THE Raja of Jhind arrived at Simla on the 18th instant. It is said that he proposes to give a grand entertainment to celebrate the capture of Kabul.

As there appears to be considerable mis-apprehension regarding the meaning of the words "on duty" when applied to tasks imposed upon the military, H. E. the Commander-in-Chief has caused the following G. O. to be issued:—The term "on duty," as used in the 77th and 78th Articles of War, includes any military duty which a soldier may be called on to perform. A soldier on parade, or on the line of march, by order of his superior officer, is considered "on duty," and should, in cases of drunkenness, be charged accordingly. The "line of march" is to be held as meaning the *whole* march, including all halts, and not merely the hours each day when the troops are actually moving. A soldier who is drunk "for duty," that is, after he has been warned for a specific duty, such as a guard or orderly, for which a roster is kept, shall be considered as drunk "on duty."

DR. CHARLES AUSTIN, special correspondent of the London *Times*, arrived in Madras on Sunday, from Rangoon, and proceeded on the following evening to the Neilgherry Hills. From India he goes to Australia to report on the exhibitions in the Colonies. Dr. Austin was a very popular Madras editor a dozen years ago, and was called from that Presidency to act as correspondent of the London *Times* during the Abyssinian war. Since that time he has been a great traveller, having represented the *Times* in France, in America, in Turkey, and in India, and by the time he returns to London again, he hopes to have done the complete circuit of the world.

DURING the twelvemonth ending 1st October, 1879, a little over 3½ million cwts. of cotton were exported from the several ports of India to British and foreign countries. This shows an increase of 350,000 cwts. over the amount exported during the previous year. Russia has almost ceased to be a customer; for instead of 49,000 cwts., which she took in the previous year, only 1,641 cwts. were taken during last year. More than one-half of the Indian cotton goes home to the United Kingdom; the remainder is taken up in varying quantities, chiefly by France, Austria, Italy, and China. Out of the total exported, Bombay sent close on 2¼ million cwts. Bengal comes next, but very far behind, with a little over three-quarter of a million cwts.; while Madras makes a bad third, being several thousands short of the half million cwt. But Madras, and especially Bengal, where the improvement is much more marked, can congratulate themselves that the total exported, although still small when compared with the Bombay outturn, is a decided increase on the previous three years, while the amount exported by Bombay has steadily declined during the same time.

HIS HONOUR the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces will hold a levée at Government House, Lucknow, on Saturday next, November 1st, at 5 p.m.

THAT Kashmir itself is a delightful place wherein to while away the long months of the hot season, none who have visited it, will deny, writes a correspondent, but if the perils and the miseries of the journey to and from Kashmir, have not been most wondrously developed this year, it is more than questionable whether a month or two of enjoyment in the valley is not too dearly purchased by the wretchedness and agony of the double journey between it and India. No pen can do justice to the woes which the ordinary traveller happening to visit Kashmir this year, has had to suffer. Angels might be pardoned for swearing, and demi-gods for cursing under the tribulations of the trip; for assuredly not even Job himself could retain even the semblance of patience under the constant recurring, stomach-assailing, tempertrying, brain-annoying worries of the road.

GREAT events are happening beyond the Himalayas in Kashgaria. The Chinese have reconquered their province; but once again their power in the country is threatened by a formidable uprising. The storm has been brewing for a long while; indeed the people of Eastern Turkestan never submitted to the Chinese reconquest. Hakim Khan Turrah, whose name, ever since the death of Yakub Beg, has often been mentioned, but whose identity is still dubious, was about to beseige, according to the latest accounts, the Chinese garrison of Kashgar.

THE *Rangoon Times* thinks that signs are not wanting which seem to point out that the outbreak of hostilities may not be far distant. Active preparations for shipping stores upon-country seem to have been going on most vigorously at Godwin's wharf lately, work having been carried on by day and by night. The question of transport for the troops moving on Mandalay is one which presents not the slightest difficulties. The splendid fleet of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company would more than suffice; and even were this not so, there are in Rangoon plenty of steam launches and cargo flats which could be utilized. It is also rumoured that certain batteries of artillery are moving Rangoon-ward, and if this be correct, the *Times* should be inclined to argue that if all goes well in Afghanistan, King Theebaw may ere long receive peremptory orders to resign at once and for ever his claims to the sovereignty of Eastern Karenee.

ROME rests her infallibility upon the decree of a by no means unanimous council, Russia rests that of the Czar upon the substantial fear of Siberia. A few weeks ago Bishop Macarius preached a sermon at Moscow, in which he affirmed the direct infallibility of the Czar, and the indirect infallibility of the Czar's ministers. The *Moscow Gazette* reproduced the sermon without comments. The *Vedosti*, however, ventured to express some doubts as to the doctrine, whereupon the paper was suppressed, and the editor sent off to Siberia.

IT is rumoured in London that Mr. Bourke, son of the Earl of Mayo, had offered his services to the *Daily Telegraph* as Special Correspondent with the Kabul army.

THE Home papers occasionally afford some amusement, if not much instruction, when their theme happens to be "injayable Injia." A military journal by the last mail announces with an ill disguised affectation of inspiration, that it is in contemplation to offer the reversion of the Indian Viceroyalty to—Lord Lorne! Shades of the Dalhousies, Cannings, Mayoes, *cum ceteris alus!* Who can contemplate, without rather mixed emotions, the accession to the throne of the bygone Indian Cæsars—not to say anything of the present Proconsul, of the McCallum More *fils!* Possibly our military contemporary is likewise of the porptual persuasion, and that in nominating Her Majesty's versatile and versifying son-in-law for transfer to India by and by, the wish is father to the thought, and that it would be quite in accordance with the eternal fitness of things that one post should step into another's shoes, the Scoto-Canadian bard should don Owen Meredith's mantle. But it is perhaps outdone or left far behind by another Metropolitan paper, which gravely gives out that in order to propitiate that troublesome customer, Grant Duff more particularly, and the Liberal party generally, the astute Premier proposes a flank movement by sending out the *quondam* Under-Secretary to take up the Viceregal reins when the time comes for throwing them down. The journalistic *quid nunes* at home are clearly on the *qui vive* for sensational scraps of "news"; or is it that they are hard up and sorely pressed for pabulum?

NEW COFFEE AND READING ROOMS NEAR THE APOLLO BUNDER.

GOVERNMENT have granted a site near the Apollo Bunder for Young Men's Coffee, Reading, and Lecture Rooms. It will be a great boon to many young men who do not belong to any club to have a cheerful place of resort where they can meet friends, read papers and periodicals, have their tea or coffee, or enjoy their game at chess. The Reading Room will be open to the public; tea or coffee will, it is expected, be provided at an anna a cup, and admission to the Reading Room will be free. The want of such an Institution has long been felt in Bombay, and we congratulate the Young Men's Christian Association on having taken steps for supplying the want. Sir Richard Temple has personally taken a deep interest in the project, and, if in Bombay, will lay the foundation-stone of the building.

These Rooms will also be a great boon to officers and others belonging to the shipping in the harbour. They will not only, when coming ashore, be welcome to the use of the rooms, but will find, connected with the Institution, those who take much personal interest in them and have for years done useful work in the harbour.

The building, which will be very tasteful and effective, will, with its furniture, cost Rs. 17,000, and funds are now being raised for its erection. Several generous subscriptions have been received, and, as will be learned from our advertisement columns, a social meeting and concert will be held in aid of the Building Fund on Friday week, the 7th November. We understand that when the programme is published next week, it will be found that a very interesting vocal and instrumental treat is being provided. We doubt not that it will prove as successful as those interested in the useful work can desire.

BOBMAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 25th Oct. 1879.

Open, 444 miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	39,159	0	0
Merchandise	56,443	0	0
Telegraph	321	0	0
Other Receipts	1,000	0	0
Total Rs.	96,923	0	0

Corresponding week in October 1878.

Open, 444 miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	38,920	0	0
Merchandise	50,255	0	0
Telegraph	499	0	0
Other Receipts	334	0	0
Total Rs.	87,22	0	0
Decrease Rs.	9,694	0	0

BOMBAY.

THE BAND AT THE APOLLO BANDAR.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Apollo Bandar this evening:—

March	King William
Overture	Crown Diamonds
Selection	La Figlia del Reximento
Waltz	An Der Schonen Blauen Donau
Quadrille	Fest
Galop	Charlotten
	GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

	Heindorf
	Auber.
	Donizetti.
	Strauss.
	Faust.
	Bercen.

THEFT.—Govind Crushna was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing one Rupee belonging to Mahadew Ramjee, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Parell, on view of the body of one Fatima, woman, who had committed suicide by drowning herself in a pond. A verdict to that effect was recorded.

BRIBING A POLICEMAN.—Phoola Daya, a Marwaree, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of tendering a bribe to Police Constable No. 624. He was fined Rs. 20 or in default one month's rigorous imprisonment.

GAMBLERS.—Mahomed Jeewan and five others were yesterday charged at the instance of Mr. Inspector Gough before Mr. P. Ryan with gambling in a common gaming house at Sheik Abdool Doctor street. They were all found guilty and fined Rs. 10 each.

ACCIDENT ON BOARD THE S. S. UMBALLA.—A Parsee carpenter, named Manockjee Shapoorjee, employed on board the S S Umballa, on Tuesday last fell from the upper deck into the main hold of that vessel. He was severely injured, and removed to the Gooldass Tejpal Hospital.

THE THEFT BY A EUROPEAN SOLDIER.—The charge of theft against William Macfetridge was resumed yesterday at the Fort Police Court, in respect of a parcel containing books valued Rs. 10 stolen from the Marine Line Station. He was convicted and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

FORGERY AND CHEATING.—Mr. J. J. Fernandez, a law agent, appeared before Mr. C. P. Cooper yesterday, and obtained a summons against Mr. Eli Edward Maidment, a guard in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, charging him with forgery and cheating in respect of certain articles obtained from Messrs. Pearse and Co., confectioners, in name of the complainant. The summons was made returnable on the 5th proximo.

FIRE AT COLABA.—On Tuesday morning last a fire broke out in a shed situated at the back of the Artillery Barracks, Colaba. The shed contained a quantity of green and dry grass owned by Pestonjee Nanabhoy and Fakeera Ameen. The grass and shed were in a few minutes burnt down, and the manual engines of the Royal Artillery and Infantry regiments stationed there soon extinguished the burning *debris*. The owner values the property destroyed at Rs. 1,500. The origin of the fire is not known.

DACOITY.—A dacoity took place at Bahoor, in the Mawal talooka, on Friday last, when the house of Sewram Marwaree was plundered of all its contents.—*Poona Observer.*

FATAL ACCIDENT BY DYNAMITE AT THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

ON Tuesday night, at about 10 o'clock, ninety men were employed at blasting operations at the north-east passage to the Prince's Dock. There were ten borings made, and charged with 5 lbs. of dynamite each. The borings were about ten feet apart. Mr. Bedford, in charge of the blasting operations, fired off three of the charges, when the barge in which all the men were, was blown up and the men were precipitated in the water. Eight of the men were almost immediately taken to the nearest hospital, six of whom were retained therein. One man named Luximon Pandoorung, who was also in the barge, was drowned, and his body was not recovered until the following morning. It cannot as yet be ascertained whether any other of the workmen are killed. It is supposed that the three charges that were exploded to be fired off first extended to the other borings, thereby releasing one of the tins containing dynamite, which rose up to the surface of the water and exploded under the barge.

An inquest was held by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at the Prince's Dock yesterday, on view of the body of Luximon Pandoorung, when the following evidence was adduced.

Mr. Arthur J. B. Bedford deposed:—I am chief Assistant Engineer of the Port Trust, and live on the dock premises. A little after 10 o'clock last night I went on board the boring barge belonging to the Port Trust and ordered the charges of dynamite to be put down. There were ten charges in all, five on each side of the barge. On the east side of the barge there were two canisters of 10 lbs. each; these were in hard rock, and three five-pound canisters were in moorum. On the east side of the barge there were one canister of ten pounds, and four canisters of five pounds. I saw these charges placed in the holes prepared for them. A small keg of sand was poured down over each charge as tamping. The boring pipes were then removed, and the barge was pulled from east to west a distance of from 25 to 30 feet. There was about 28 feet of water at the spot. I then fired the ten-pound charge on the north-east side. It exploded singly. I then fired the next ten-pound charge, which was next to the first one fired, and also on the north-east. It exploded, together with the five-pound charge next to it. I know that the five-pound charge exploded instantaneously with the ten-pound charge which was fired, because I examined the end of the cable immediately afterwards. I then removed the battery abreast of the fourth hole and applied the wires, when there was a loud report, and immediately I found the barge sinking under me. I saw the keel of a boat about 5 or 10 yards from me, which I swam for. Directly I got upon it I stood up and called out for boats. There was then much shouting. I called out to the men to be quiet, and called out the names of two gentlemen who were on board with me at the time of the sinking of the barge. They both answered. I then called the name of Luximon, the deceased, but got no answer. I saw the dead body of the deceased about 7 a. m. to-day, lying near the works office at the end of the dock. I do not know how many persons were on board of the barge at the same time. At the time of the blast I was engaged in superintending the work generally and to place the charges in the holes. There has been no previous occasion on which a dynamite explosion has occurred in the diving barge, by which human life was lost. We have been using dynamite at the Prince's Dock channel for the last four months. We have only used it for borings during the last month. Fifty pounds have been exploded instantaneously from the boring barge without accidents. At the time of the explosion the deceased was crouching on the deck near me. He brought the wires up in his hand and gave them to me. After the barge was removed to the west, it was to the best of my belief clear of the charges on the west side, and it must have been clear of the charges on the east side by 25 or 30 feet. The removal of the barge before firing is always done for the purpose of guarding against accidents. If the barge had not sunk I should have hauled her up from west to east for about 30 feet clear of the west charges. I believe the greater number of the labourers on board the boring barge were new men. There has been a difficulty in getting labourers for the barge, because we have been unable to give them constant employment. I can get plenty of men for permanent employment. The deceased would have been in charge of the firing if I had not gone on board last night. I went on board of the barge to show my two friends a firing. I have been in the habit of going on board at all times, and have often superintended a firing. It is my professional duty to be frequently present at the firings. I am in charge of the diving and blasting in the north channel.

Three other witnesses were examined, after which the jury returned the following verdict:—"That the death of Luximon Pandoorung was caused by drowning by the sinking of a boring barge in consequence of the accidental explosion of dynamite."

Since the inquest was held the bodies of two other labourers who were on board the barge during the accident, were recovered floating in the sea outside the basin.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 28th October 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·834
Temperature of the Air	77·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73·3
Dew Point	69·2
Relative humidity of Air	0·733
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 1)	0·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	84·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	70·7
General Direction of Wind	N. NNE. NE. ENE. ENE, NW, NNW, NW, N. NNE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	209

OBSTRUCTING A RAILWAY SERVANT IN THE EXECUTION OF HIS DUTY.—At the Presidency Magistrates' Court, Black Town, Madras, before Mr. W. M. Scharlieb, Lieutenant R. B. Gaisford, Adjutant of the Depot at Poonamallee, was charged by Mr. H. T. French, Prosecuting Inspector of the Madras Railway Company, instructed by Mr. R. Ross, Superintendent of Watchmen, with obstructing and impeding a railway servant in the execution of his duty. Mr. H. E. Church, Traffic Manager of the Madras Railway Company, and a railway peon were examined for the prosecution, and their evidence went to show that the defendant drove to the Central Station through a gate, and when he wished to go out, he was driving out of the same gate, when a peon on duty stopping him told him that he could not go out by that gate. The defendant persisted in going out by the gate, and when the peon stopped his horse he raised his whip hand. The defendant, in answer to the charge, said that that was the first time he had ever driven to the Central Railway Station and did not know that he could not drive out by the same gate by which he entered. He had no intention whatever of assaulting the peon. His Worship observed that he gave the defendant credit for not having intended to assault the peon, but there was sufficient evidence to show that the defendant had brought himself within the terms of the section under which he was charged, and under which he could be sentenced to pay a fine of 100 rupees. His Worship was, however, disposed to take a lenient view of the case, and would consequently sentence him to pay a fine of fifteen rupees.

DEPARTURE OF THE TROOP SHIP MALABAR.

Her Majesty's Indian Troop Ship Malabar, 4,173 tons, Captain John F. G. Grant, sailed yesterday for England with 41 officers, 11 ladies, and 9 children; and also 802 men, 95 women, and 265 children. The following is the list of officers and their families:—

Capt W P B Brereton, 89th Foot	Surg P T Frazer, A M D.
Lieut S K Harris, 2-11th Fo

is true that Prince Bismarck supported the surrender of Batoum, the retrocession of Bessarabia, the assignment of Sofia and a few more of the like trifling demands of Russia; but those were bagatelles compared with the concession of a bi-partition of Bulgaria which Russia was compelled to make. Now, however, Lord Beaconsfield's opponents may cover us this success of his, it has to a certainty destroyed Russia's outpost position in the Balkan Peninsula. A Bulgaria up to the gates of Adrianople would have been a real power; a Bulgaria up to the Balkans only is a tinsel State, altogether without influence. The hope thus cherished here of a future union of the two parts is even now about to be disappointed; but this we will discuss later. There is no question that Russia would not have had to agree to the Memorandum, Lord Salisbury's blust ring despatch of April notwithstanding, if Count Schouvaloff, on his memorable journey to St. Petersburg, could have seen signs of the support of Germany for the plan of one powerful Bulgaria. This, however, being wanting, he was forced to capitulate, upon which Prince Gortschakoff is reported to have said that now he had done with Germany. But who bade him make a calculation which what immediately preceded might have told him must be an illusion? And how could the leader of Russia's foreign policy expose himself as he did in the comedy which he produced on the 26th June before the Congress, and in which he showed his chagrin to all those who were interested in it?

"Since the Congress, matters have progressed in the same grooove in which they were then led; but Prince Gortschakoff has once more been the victim of an illusion, for which, again, no one can be blamed. There was no ground whatever not to take the Berlin Treaty and Prince Bismark in earnest. The circumstance that the President of the Congress left those most nearly interested to carry out the execution of the individual clauses, and that he hurried on, in a striking manner, the labours of the assembly in order to get away for his holiday, did not justify the inference that he would trouble himself further about the treaty or permit the officially cancelled compact of San Stefano again to be valid. It was time that the difference was recognised between the Prince's former position as Prime Minister of the Prussian kingdom and his present office as leader of the foreign policy of a great nation. The Berlin discussions had certainly given sufficient opportunity of noting this change. The attitude referred to of Germany in the Bulgarian question by no means suggested the interpretation put upon it by some, that it was due to nothing but a wounded sensibility of the German Chancellor, which would be of short duration. It was said that Prince Bismarck at the critical period after the preliminaries of Adrianople advised Count Andrassy in any case to mark out the ground up the Timok in which Austria was interested, with one hundred thousand men; and this was believed, but considered as nothing more than a momentary idea. Russian agents in the Balkan Peninsula, backed up by military, established themselves there for a century, instead of for a year; how they compromised Russia at that time is fresh in the remembrance of all. What a different position Russia would have occupied in the council of nations if she had loyally accepted and executed the Berlin Treaty, instead of countermining it, and ultimately submitting to the will of Europe only when it was plain that further occupation would not be supported even in Berlin!

"Russian policy has the privilege of being free to commit more blunders than any other, and up to that time it had committed three of considerable importance. But the fourth was the most unpardonable—the want of tact, namely, in expressing bad humour at its own illusions. This, again, was prompted by the conviction that it could be done with impunity, in view of Germany's geographical position. On its being subsequently seen that the successful leader of Germany's foreign policy was about to take an important step, Russia again saw herself before an unexpected situation, demanding great attention, although she had deprived herself of the power of checking the development of events. The discussion at Gastein and Vienna aim at no offensive and defensive alliance between Austria and Germany; they have neither eastward nor westward a directly aggressive tendency; they will simply bind Russia and isolate France anew. That will be sufficient.

"The summoning of Lobanoff and Sobiroff to Livadia at this moment is symptomatic of the situation; the Porte takes a considerable part in the new grouping which is going on, and will probably declare with sufficient clearness for Prince Gortschakoff. We are in the first place about to lose the remainder of the power in the Balkan Peninsula which accrued to us by the Berlin Treaty, as the Bulgarian and Servian principalities naturally leant on Russia, and in case of a Russian difficulty must fall into one scale or the other. Wedged in between the Danube and the Balkans, they have Austria on the one side, and the other, at no distant time, the Turkish army of the Balkans. Should the Porte, by his re-entry into the European concert, recover its proper position, it alone would be able to put a speedy end to any diversion of the Principalities in favour of Russia. But this would not be necessary if the Principalities can be brought under direct Austrian influence, which might be done by way of treaty. Under the present circumstances, the Porte would (as Suzerain) readily consent to this on behalf of Bulgaria, seeing that such an arrangement would indirectly guarantee its European possession. Roumania is disposed for such a connection; the Ruler of Bulgaria is a German Prince; the House of Obrenovich, in Servia, in a precarious position, and might be displaced by a trumpeter and a couple of men; Prince Nikita, finally, is prudent, and accommodates himself to circumstances. Treaties of this kind must, of course, not be after the form of the celebrated compacts of the North German Confederation with the South German States; the Balkan Principalities will scarcely be asked to give an opinion on the *casus foederis*.

"If such arrangements should be carried into execution, we have nothing further to seek in the Balkan Peninsula; we have, with the emancipation of the Christians, even lost the prospect of again meeting a Turkish army on the historical battle-fields of Europe: we are irreconcerably excluded from the Balkan Peninsula, and must content ourselves with the platonic sympathies of the small States there, whose powers will be absorbed by Austria, or kept in check by the Porte. The march of their troops into East Roumelia, which we cannot prevent, will be a sign that the new constellation which Russia has been *naive* enough to prepare, has assumed definite forms. But there is something more than our being shut out of the Balkan territories.

"The alliance between Austria and the Porte already existing, and the possible future treaties of Austria with the Balkan Principalities disengaging the Hapsburg Monarchy in that direction, she is henceforth in the position to oppose any manifestation of Russia's power towards the West. And here it is that the interests of Germany and Austria meet, specially after the recent mad paper-bond, Prince Gortschakoff has offered his sympathies to the French, but he will not be able, as is very well known in Paris, to translate them into actions. The Vienna *entente* provides against that without there being the necessity of a formal treaty between Austria and Germany. It was perfectly plain from the first that the Hapsburg Monarchy could never expect an advantage from any aggressive movement of Russia against Germany, with whatever result, but, on the contrary, must apprehend nothing but peril from it. It was, therefore, always to be anticipated that Austria would oppose it, the only question being, what would be her capabilities of doing so. According to the new order of things, Austria will now always be in a position to take up a military position in Galicia which will absolutely preclude Russia from engaging in any serious operations against Germany. The leaders of her policy would be mad indeed to enter upon a campaign in which they would be confronted at once by Austria and by those forces which Germany would always have at disposal on her eastern frontier, even if simultaneously involved in complications with France. Prince Bismarck does not require a greater result than this. There is no question of Austria acting against France, because it would be completely superfluous. In this direction Germany is sufficient for herself.

"In the background of this constellation, and to make the assurance of peace doubly sure, England is, of course, on the side of the Austro-German *entente*, extended in the direction of Constantinople, as the new relation may be best termed. England's interests coincide with Austrian predominance on the Balkan peninsula, and, indeed, with every effort to isolate Russia. That is the perspective which reveals itself to us at the close of the glorious war, on the clouds of all kinds of illusions being dispelled by the sharp realistic draught of air which blows hither from Berlin. But we are not wise yet; we are beginning, in our mortification, to try and tease the German statesman by toying with the Poles, knowing at the same time that we are neither willing nor able to make them concessions of any importance. Thus does Russian policy commit one blunder after another, each fresh one being more fatal, the result being that our victory has brought us the same as our Crimean defeat, namely, complete isolation. That will be the heritage for Prince Gortschakoff's successor—certainly not an enviable prospect. We cannot say at the present time—*La Russie se recueille!*"

A MAN-EATING TIGER.

(Daily Telegraph.)

THAT excellent institution, the Royal Zoological Society, has recently enriched its collection with a veritable man-eating tiger, caught, it is reported, as it were, "in the act." Man-eating tigers, and even more, man-eating tigresses, have always commanded among human beings a certain awful respect. Nor is this to be wondered at in India, when the last returns tell us that eight hundred and nineteen persons died during 1877-78 by these brutes. When perished the word "tiger"—itself a synonym for, therefore, to civilised or savage, for stealthy in every language, ferocity—is prefixed the aggr , cruel, strong limbed eating," the imagination vating epithet of "man- and the great carnivo prepares itself for the worst, a very compendio a stalks past, in the mind's eye, its striped hi of horrors, varying about with its equities. se a Newgate calendar of its many iniut is it not just possible that the sensiof humanity with regard to itself and that pertains to its own security and dignity may have exaggerated the terrors of "the man-eater"? A lion-eating tiger would in reality be quite as fearful a thing as can be; with toothless jaws and rheumatic limbs, falls upon miserable men and women; but a lion-eating tiger would not be considered an abominable monster. We should speak of it as a wise dispensation of Nature for keeping the equilibrium among the carnivora, as a respectable and commendable beast that apologised for and justified its own existence by killing some-thing else as noxious as itself—just as Mr. Bright has retained some shreds of reputation by eating mo-quitoes. But, alas for the tiger! the day comes when the wretched animal is so ill-conditioned that its kith and kin will not admit its relationship, and drive it forth; so feeble that the wild pig turns upon it and mocks it; so slow of foot that everything escapes from it; so old that its teeth fall out and its claws splinter; and in this pitiful state, it has to go far afield for food. It has to leave the jungles it has lorded it over for so many years; the pleasant pools to which, in the evening, the doomed stag used to lead his hinds to water; the great beds of reed and grass in which, lazily basking, it heard the thoughtless buffaloes come grazing to their fate, crushing down the tall herbage as they sauntered on; the deep coverts of bamboo and undergrowth where the nylghai reposed, his unwieldy bulk; the grand rock-strewn lair, whither he and his tigress used to drag the carcasses that were to feed their cubs. But where is he to go in his old age? He must eat if he would live, but what hope is there for such as he to earn an honest meal? With the best intentions possible, no one would believe him. His mere appearance in a village suffices to empty it of all but the bedridden. What is he to do? If the headmen of the village would only state and bear what he had to say, the tiger, it may be, would explain his conduct satisfactorily, and thence forward might go decently, like any other hungry wretch, from hamlet to hamlet, with a begging-dish in his mouth. Here, again, society is against him. For in India the people do not eat meat—not enough of it, at any rate, to justify a tiger on their leavings—and to offer an empty tiger parched grain and vegetable marrows wherewith to fill itself, is to mock the animal and to trifle with its tenderest feelings. So the tiger, despairing of assistance or even sympathy, looks about him in the deserted village, and, finding an old bedridden female in a hut, helps himself to her and goes away, annoyed, no doubt, at her toughness, but all the same, poor easy beast, glad of the meal.

Perhaps it is such a one as this that was caught the other day by a Baboo, one Rameshwar Prasad, in a pit, and is now comfortably lodged and boarded at the expense of the Zoological Gardens in Regent's Park. A man-eating tiger that would fall into a pit could hardly have been in the enjoyment of the full complement of its senses; and when, having tumbled like a sack of potatoes into the hole, we hear it did not jump out again, but permitted itself to be tied up and carted away, we must confess that something of the awesome terrors attaching by tradition to the anthropophagous cat fall away from it. An average sheep would have behaved with more spirit. Meanwhile, it does not detract from the gallantry of the capture, or the originality of the conception, that the tiger should have behaved so tamely. For the Baboo there can be only one feeling of respectful admiration. It would not occur to every one to dig a hole for a tiger and sit by with a rope. Pits have, of course, often been used to compass the deaths of wild beasts; but then they were generally furnished with spikes to receive the falling body, and rifles were ready to despatch the captured brute. The Baboo, however, did not want to hurt his tiger; he wished merely to catch the specimen and send it to England—and he did it. That the successful sportsman should have been a Bengalee is a healthy sign, for the Bengalees do not often affect such stirring scenes. Indeed, when Sir Richard Temple, when Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, insisted on all native candidates for the Civil Service qualifying in "equitation," the Bengalee Baboos petitioned against the addition of such a dangerous pastime as riding on horses being added to the collegiate course, and gravely adduced, in support of their plea, that no one ever expected Bengalees to be brave. As a matter of fact, no one in India ever does, be he European or native, and every instance therefore like the present helps to remove from a nation of some thirty millions the absurd, because general, charge of cowardice. To his exploit, so creditable to himself, so discreditable to the tiger, the Baboo had some precedents, for the terror of the jungles has often, from pure rashness, stumbled into ridiculous positions with fatal consequences. Whether it is true that two Bengalee sahebs once caught a tiger by tempting him into a barrel and then, pulling his tail through the bunghole, tied a knot in it, we do not undertake to decide. But that a tiger has been taken prisoner in a blanket, is beyond dispute, as also that a tiger, having thrust its head through a wicker crate which was filled with ducks, could not withdraw it, and in this ignominious plight, with the ducks making a prodigious noise all the while, blundered about the camp until, getting amongst the horses, it was kicked to death. Tigers have choked themselves by trying to swallow frogs, and in single combat with other animals have often been shamefully defeated. A man-eating tiger of immense proportions was at one time the pride of the Calcutta collection, but was killed under circumstances that covered it with ridicule. It happened that a fighting ram belonging to a soldier in one of the regiments cantoned in the neighbourhood, became so extremely troublesome that the Colonel ordered it to be sent to "the Zoological Gardens." Yet there it was as troublesome as ever, and being, in curiosity, though excellent mutton, it was decided to give it to the great tiger. So ferocious was this creature supposed to be, that it had a specially constructed cage, its food being let down through a sliding grating in the roof. Down this, accordingly, the ram was lowered. The tiger was dozing in the corner, but when it saw the mutton descends it rose, and after a long sleepy yawn, began to stretch itself. Meanwhile, the ram, who had no notion that he had been put there to be eaten, was watching the monster's lazy preparations for his meal with the eye of an old gladiator, and, seeing the tiger stretch himself, supposed the fight was commencing. Accordingly he stepped nimbly back to the farthest corner of the cage from its savage tenant—as the beast of course all along expected to do—and then—which the tiger had not in the least expected—put down his head and went straight at the striped enemy. The old tiger had not a chance from the first, and, as there was no way of getting the ram out again, the agonised owners had to look on while the sheep killed the tiger! Nor are such instances of man-eaters dying ignobly at all uncommon. Cows have gored them, village dogs have worried them, horses have kicked their ribs to fragments, and even man himself, the proper lawful food to the man-eating tiger, has turned upon his consumer, and beaten him off with a stick. When a tiger can thus be set at naught by his supper, he hardly deserves all the reverent admiration with which tradition and sporting books have invested him, and which an untravelled public has superstitiously entertained towards him.

"Generally speaking," says Jerdon, the great authority on Indian zoology, "the Bengal tiger is a harmless, timid animal"—very much like a rabbit, in fact. "When once it takes to killing man it almost always perseveres in its endeavours to procure the same food, and, in general, it has been found that very old tigers, whose teeth are blunted or gone, and whose strength has failed, are those that relish human food, finding it a much more easy prey than cattle." Now there is no malignity here. The picture, indeed, is a pathetic one. Content, so long as it had good eyesight and sound teeth, to hunt wild beasts, the tiger at an age when comfort and idleness should have been its lot, is compelled, poor wretch, to quit its natural haunts for the highways of men and their habitations. Its life becomes now a terror to itself, and the very quest for food is no longer the supreme pleasure it was in the days when it flashed like a streak of flame from its ambush upon the stately sambhur, or stalked with consummate skill the wary bison, and then, plunging upon the great beast, bore it to the ground by the terrific impetus of its spring, and stunned it into beef with one tremendous blow. In those strong fierce days, its roar silenced the many-voiced jungle; but now, as it creeps among the growing crops, or lurks in the shadow of the village wall, it has to hold its breath, lest a sound should betray it into danger. For everything is now a danger to it, even a company of unarmed men, or a pack of village curs, or a herd of kine. So it lays its helpless old body close along the nullah, where some weeds suffice to hide its terror-striking appearance, once its pride but now its peril, and waits by the pathway for some returning villager, woman, or child, or some belated goat or wandering calf. To be sure of its dinner, it must be certain there will be no resistance, and every meal is, therefore, snatched with anxiety and fear. To such a life of degradation and shame does the splendid quadruped descend, and, if only because it puts a period to the sufferings of toothless old age, the destruction of man-eating tigers is commendable. But to the highly sympathetic mind more admirable still is it when a humane Baboo digs a hole for the beast, and, having tied it up with ropes, ships it to England. Here, in the bosom of the Zoological Society, the degraded animal finds an asylum and easy feeding, and, under Dr. Schluter's careful keeping, its declining years glide by, exempted from all harsh influences, in the comfortable almshouses for decrepid, but deserving, carnivora in Regent's Park. Here fallen majesty need fear no insult from contemptuous wild pig, and no longer need resort to shameful artifice to catch old women and little boys. Blinking behind his bars, the man-eater seems even to have forgotten that his human captors are edible.

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